सिविल सेवा (प्रारंभिक) टेस्ट सीरीज़-2024

जब तक आपको यह परीक्षण पुस्तिका खोलने को न कहा जाए तब तक न खोलें

परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम

Test Code: P1/P2/P3-2416

परीक्षण पुस्तिका

सामान्य अध्ययन

टेस्ट – 16

D

समय : दो घण्टे **पूर्णांक : 200**

अनुदेश

1. **परीक्षा प्रारम्भ होने के तुरन्त बाद, आप इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका की पड़ताल अवश्य कर लें कि इसमें कोई बिना छपा, फटा या छूटा हुआ पृष्ठ अथवा प्रश्न आदि न हो। यदि ऐसा हो तो इसे सही परीक्षण पुस्तिका से बदल लीजिए।**
2. **उत्तर-पत्रक में सही स्थान पर परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम A, B, C या D यथास्थिति स्पष्ट रूप से कूटबद्ध कीजिये।**
3. इस पंक्ति के साथ में दिये गए कोष्ठक में आपको अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखना है। परीक्षण पुस्तिका पर **और कुछ न** लिखें।
4. इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका में **100** प्रश्नांश (प्रश्न) दिये गए हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी में छपा है। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश में चार प्रत्युत्तर (उत्तर) दिये गए हैं। इनमें से एक प्रत्युत्तर को चुन लें जिसे आप उत्तर-पत्रक पर अंकित करना चाहते हैं। यदि आपको ऐसा लगे कि एक से अधिक प्रत्युत्तर सही हैं तो उस प्रत्युत्तर को अंकित करें जो आपको सर्वोत्तम लगे। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश के लिये केवल एक ही प्रत्युत्तर चुनना है।
5. आपको अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तर अलग से दिये गए उत्तर-पत्रक पर ही अंकित करने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में दिये गए निर्देश देख लें।
6. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
7. इससे पहले कि आप परीक्षण पुस्तिका के विभिन्न प्रश्नांशों के प्रत्युत्तर उत्तर पत्रक पर अंकित करना शुरू करें, आपको प्रवेश प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ प्रेषित अनुदेशों के अनुसार कुछ विवरण उत्तर-पत्रक में देने हैं।
8. आप अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तरों को उत्तर-पत्रक में भरने के बाद तथा परीक्षा के समापन पर केवल उत्तर-पत्रक अधीक्षक को सौंप दें। आपको अपने साथ परीक्षण पुस्तिका ले जाने की अनुमति है।
9. कच्चे काम के लिये कुछ पत्रक परीक्षण पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न हैं।
10. **गलत उत्तरों के लिये दंड:**

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न-पत्रों में उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिये गए गलत उत्तरों के लिये दंड दिया जाएगा।

(i) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर हैं। उम्मीदवार द्वारा प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये दिये गए एक गलत उत्तर के लिये प्रश्न हेतु नियत किये गए अंकों का **एक-तिहाई** दंड के रूप में काटा जाएगा।

(ii) यदि कोई उम्मीदवार एक से अधिक उत्तर देता है, तो इसे **गलत उत्तर** माना जाएगा, चाहे दिये गए उत्तरों में से एक उत्तर सही हो, उस प्रश्न के लिये उपर्युक्तानुसार ही दंड दिया जाएगा।

(iii) यदि उम्मीदवार द्वारा कोई प्रश्न हल नहीं किया जाता है, अर्थात् उम्मीदवार द्वारा उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता है, तो उस प्रश्न के लिये **कोई दण्ड नहीं** दिया जाएगा।

जब तक आपको यह परीक्षण पुस्तिका खोलने को न कहा जाए तब तक न खोलें

***ध्यान दें :* अनुदेशों का अंग्रेज़ी रूपान्तर इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ पर छपा है।**

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

1. प्राच्यवादी और आंग्लवादी विवाद के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वारेन हेस्टिंग्स प्राच्यवादी दर्शन के समर्थक थे।
2. प्राच्यवादियों का उद्देश्य भारतीयों पर सांस्कृतिक प्रभुत्व के साधन के रूप में पश्चिमी शिक्षा को लागू करना था।
3. आंग्लवादियों का मानना था कि, भारत का विचार शास्त्रीय पश्चिम के समतुल्य पुरातन था।
4. कलकत्ता में फोर्ट विलियम कॉलेज की स्थापना वर्ष 1800 में हुई थी, इसको सिविल सेवकों को भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रशिक्षित करने के लिये स्थापित किया गया था।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

2. औपनिवेशिक काल के दौरान भारत के राज्य सचिव के पद के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. पद की स्थापना भारत सरकार अधिनियम 1858 के माध्यम से की गई थी।
2. वर्ष 1935 तक इसका वेतन भारतीय कोष से दिया जाता था, उसके बाद इसके लिये प्रावधान अंग्रेज़ी संसद के वार्षिक बजट द्वारा किया गया था।
3. वर्ष 1919 के भारत सरकार अधिनियम द्वारा स्थापित भारत के उच्चायुक्त पद को राज्य सचिव के कुछ कार्य सौंपे गए थे।
4. राज्य सचिव के पद की स्थापना से लेकर इस पद की समाप्ति तक यह ब्रिटिश संसद के प्रति उत्तरदायी रहा।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

3. ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के एक स्कॉटिश अधिकारी और बाद में मद्रास प्रेसीडेंसी के गवर्नर थॉमस मुनरो ने राजस्व संग्रह के लिये रैयतवाड़ी बंदोबस्त प्रणाली का प्रस्ताव रखा इस संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार किया:

1. इससे कंपनी के राजस्व में वृद्धि हुई।
2. मध्यस्थों की कमी के कारण गाँव की जाति संरचनाएँ कमजोर हो गईं।
3. इसके परिणामस्वरूप गाँव की सामाजिक संरचना में साहूकार वर्ग का उदय हुआ।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन 'रैयतवाड़ी बंदोबस्त' के परिणाम हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

4. भारत के इस वायसराय ने अपने कार्यकाल के दौरान एक अकाल आयोग का गठन किया, जिसने वर्षभर के सूखा प्रबंधन हेतु रूपरेखा की अनुशंसा की, इस आयोग की अनुशंसाओं को उक्त वायसराय ने काफी हद तक स्वीकार कर लिया। अपने शासनकाल के दौरान, उन्होंने तिब्बत पर एक अभियान का भी आदेश दिया। बाद में उन्होंने अपने कमांडर-इन-चीफ के साथ वायसराय की कार्यकारी परिषद में नियुक्ति को लेकर हुए विवाद की पृष्ठभूमि में त्यागपत्र दे दिया।

उपर्युक्त परिच्छेद में ब्रिटिश भारत के निम्नलिखित में से किस वायसराय की चर्चा की जा रही है?

(a) वायसराय लिटन *(b)* वायसराय कर्ज़न
(c) वायसराय एल्गिन द्वितीय *(d)* वायसराय रिपन

5. देश पर ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के शासन के दौरान प्रख्यापित 1840 की लेक्स लोकी रिपोर्ट में एक परिचित विषय पर चर्चा की गई थी जोकि समकालीन समय में भी भारतीय सामाजिक और कानूनी गलियारों में विमर्श का कारण रही है, रिपोर्ट में निम्नलिखित में से किस विषय पर चर्चा की गई थी?

(a) सभी नागरिकों हेतु समान कानून
(b) लड़कियों हेतु विवाह की न्यूनतम आयु
(c) वैवाहिक बलात्कार
(d) धार्मिक पूजा स्थल

6. 'आधुनिक भारत के इतिहास का यह ऐतिहासिक व्यक्तित्व, वर्ष 1939 के बहुचर्चित त्रिपुरी अधिवेशन में कॉन्ग्रेस अध्यक्ष पद का चुनाव हार गया, स्वतंत्रता के बाद वह संविधानसभा का हिस्सा बने और उस समिति का हिस्सा थे जिसने भाषायी आधार पर राज्यों का पुनर्गठन पर चर्चा की थी एवं इस समिति ने अपना फैसला विपक्ष में सुनाया था।'

उपर्युक्त परिच्छेद में किस ऐतिहासिक व्यक्तित्व की चर्चा की गई है?

(a) राजेंद्र प्रसाद
(b) एस.एन. धार
(c) सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल
(d) पट्टाभि सीतारमैया

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

1. With reference to the Orientalist-Anglicist controversy, consider the following statements:

1. Warren Hastings was a proponent of Orientalist philosophy.
2. Orientalists aimed at introducing western education as a means of cultural domination on Indians.
3. As per the Anglicists, idea of India was an antiquity equal to that of the classical west.
4. Fort William at Calcutta, which was established in 1800, was used to train civil servants in Indian languages.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

2. Consider the following statements regarding the office of the Secretary of State for India during the colonial years:

1. The office was established via the Government of India (GoI) act of 1858.
2. Its salary was paid by Indian coffers till 1935, post that it was the annual budget of English parliament, which made provisions for it.
3. High Commissioner of India post established by the GoI act of 1919, was delegated some of the functions of the Secretary of State.
4. The Secretary of State from the inception of office to its dissolution was responsible to the British Parliament.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

3. Thomas Munro, a Scottish official in the East India Company and later the Governor of Madras Presidency, proposed a Ryotwari settlement system for revenue collection in this regard, consider the following statements:

1. It led to increase in revenue for the company.
2. The caste structures of the village were diluted because of a lack of intermediaries.
3. It resulted in rise of moneylenders, in the village societal structures.

How many of the above statements are the consequences of the 'Ryotwari settlement'?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

4. 'This Viceroy of India, during its tenure appointed a famine commission, which recommended for a year-round drought management framework, the recommendations of this commission were largely accepted by the said viceroy. During his reign, he also ordered an expedition to Tibet. Later, he resigned in the backdrop of a controversy with his commander in chief, to the latter's appointment to the viceroy's executive council'.

Which of the following Viceroys of India is being discussed in the above paragraph?

(a) Viceroy Lytton *(b)* Viceroy Curzon
(c) Viceroy Elgin II *(d)* Viceroy Ripon

5. The Lex Loci report of 1840, promulgated during the East India Company's rule over the country, discussed a familiar topic which is being debated in Indian societal and legal corridors even in the contemporary times, the report discussed which of the following topics?

(a) Uniform laws for all the citizens
(b) Minimum age of marriage for girls
(c) Marital rape
(d) Places of religious worship

6. 'This historical personality in the History of Modern India, lost the elections to the post of Congress President in the much-discussed Tripuri session of 1939, post-independence he became a part of the constituent assembly, and was a part of committee which discussed about the reorganisation of states on linguistic lines, that ruled not in favour of the same.'

Which historical personality is being discussed in the above paragraph?

(a) Rajendra Prasad
(b) S. N. Dhar
(c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(d) Pattabhi Sitaramayya

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

7. सम्मति आयु अधिनियम, 1891 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन I:

बाल विवाह के खिलाफ वर्ष 1860 के अधिनियम के विपरीत जिसे बिना किसी विरोध के पारित किया गया था, वर्ष 1891 के इस अधिनियम को हिंदू संगठनों के कड़े विरोध का सामना करना पड़ा।

कथन II:

इसने विवाह की न्यूनतम आयु को 10 से बढ़ाकर 12 वर्ष कर दिया।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन I और कथन II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन II, कथन I की सही व्याख्या है।

(b) कथन I और कथन II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन II, कथन I का सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

(c) कथन I सही है किंतु कथन II गलत है।

(d) कथन I गलत है किंतु कथन II सही है।

8. निम्नलिखित जनजातीय एवं कृषक विद्रोहों को उनके घटित (प्रारंभिक से नवीनतम तक) होने के क्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिये:

1. रम्पा विद्रोह
2. नील विद्रोह
3. पाबना विद्रोह
4. पाइका विद्रोह
5. मुंडा विद्रोह

नीचे दिये गए कूट का उपयोग करके सही विकल्प चुनिये:

(a) 4 – 3 – 2 – 1 – 5 *(b)* 4 – 2 – 3 – 5 – 1

(c) 2 – 4 – 3 – 1 – 5 *(d)* 3 – 2 – 4 – 1 – 5

9. निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को आरंभ से नवीनतम तक कालानुक्रमिक क्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिये:

1. क्रिप्स मिशन की विफलता
2. शिमला सम्मेलन
3. देसाई-लियाकत समझौता
4. सी.आर. फॉर्मूला
5. गांधी-जिन्ना वार्ता

नीचे दिये गए कूट का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिये:

(a) 1 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 2 *(b)* 1 – 4 – 5 – 3 – 2

(c) 1 – 4 – 3 – 2 – 5 *(d)* 4 – 1 – 3 – 5 – 2

10. सबके लिये "एक जाति, एक धर्म, एक ईश्वर" का प्रसिद्ध नारा किसने दिया?

(a) श्री नारायण गुरु

(b) ई.वी. रामास्वामी

(c) कुमारन आसन

(d) टी.एम. नायर

11. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अस्पृश्यता से विमुक्ति
2. रुपए की समस्या: उद्भव और समाधान
3. भारत माता कौन है?
4. जाति का उच्छेद
5. संघ बनाम स्वतंत्रता

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी पुस्तकें भीमराव रामजी अंबेडकर द्वारा लिखी गई थीं?

(a) केवल दो *(b)* केवल तीन

(c) केवल चार *(d)* सभी पाँच

12. भारत स्त्री महामंडल के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसकी पहली बैठक वर्ष 1885 में इंदौर में हुई थी।
2. इसकी स्थापना रमाबाई रानाडे द्वारा की गई थी।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

13. "जंघीरा का फकीर" अंधविश्वास और पुरोहिती के अत्याचार पर केंद्रित लंबी कविता के लेखक निम्नलिखित में से कौन थे?

(a) अरबिंदो घोष *(b)* रबींद्रनाथ टैगोर

(c) हेनरी डेरोजियो *(d)* आर. सी. दत्त

14. निम्नलिखित में से किसने ज्योतिबा फुले को 'महात्मा' की उपाधि दी थी?

(a) विठ्ठलराव कृष्णजी

(b) कृषक फागुजी बंसोड़

(c) रबींद्रनाथ टैगोर

(d) एम.के. गांधी

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

7. Consider the following statements with reference to Age of Consent Act (1891):

Statement I:
Unlike the 1860 act against child marriage, which was passed without much opposition, the 1891 act met with a stiff opposition from the Hindu outfits.

Statement II:
It raised the minimum age of marriage from 10 to 12 years.

Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation for Statement I.

(b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II is not the correct explanation for Statement I.

(c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.

(d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

8. Arrange the following tribal and peasant revolts in order of their occurrence (from earliest to latest):

1. Rampa rebellion
2. Indigo revolt
3. Pabna revolts
4. Paika rebellion
5. Munda Upsrising

Select the correct option, using the codes given below:

(a) 4 – 3 – 2 – 1 – 5 *(b)* 4 – 2 – 3 – 5 – 1
(c) 2 – 4 – 3 – 1 – 5 *(d)* 3 – 2 – 4 – 1 – 5

9. Arrange the following events in chronological order from earliest to latest:

1. Failure of Cripp's Mission.
2. Shimla conference
3. Desai-Liaqat pact
4. CR Formula
5. Gandhi-Jinnah talks

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 2 *(b)* 1 – 4 – 5 – 3 – 2
(c) 1 – 4 – 3 – 2 – 5 *(d)* 4 – 1 – 3 – 5 – 2

10. Who gave the famous slogan "One Caste, One Religion, One God for All"?

(a) Sree Narayana Guru
(b) E.V. Ramaswamy
(c) Kumaran Asan
(d) T.M. Nair

11. Consider the following:

1. Emancipation of the Untouchables
2. The Problem of the Rupee – Its origin and its solution
3. Who Is Bharat Mata?
4. Annihilation of Caste
5. Federation Versus Freedom

How many of the above books were written by Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three
(c) Only four *(d)* All five

12. With reference to Bharat Stree Mahamandal, consider the following statements:

1. Its first meeting was held in Indore in 1885.
2. It was founded by Ramabai Ranade.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

13. "Fakeer of Jungheera" is long poem centred around the tyranny of superstition and priest craft. Who among the following was the writer of above-mentioned poem?

(a) Aurobindo Ghose *(b)* Rabindranath Tagore
(c) Henry Derozio *(d)* R.C. Dutt

14. Who among the following gave the title of "Mahatma" to Jyotiba Phule?

(a) Vithalrao Krishnaji
(b) Kisan Faguji Bansod
(c) Rabindranath Tagore
(d) MK Gandhi

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

15. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारतीय सामाजिक सम्मेलन ने लोगों को सती प्रथा के खिलाफ खड़े होने के लिये प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु 'प्रतिज्ञा आंदोलन' शुरू किया।
2. एम.जी. रानाडे तथा रघुनाथ राव द्वारा भारतीय सामाजिक सम्मेलन की स्थापना की गई।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

16. भारतीय इतिहास के संदर्भ में, 'ज़िम्मरमैन प्लान' का उद्देश्य था

(a) अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर विद्रोह करना।
(b) स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के दौरान हिंदू-मुस्लिम एकता को बढ़ावा देना।
(c) ब्रिटिश राज के दौरान आर्थिक सुधारों को लागू करना।
(d) भारत सरकार के लिये एक संघीय ढाँचे की स्थापना।

17. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वायसराय कर्ज़न की भारत विरोधी नीतियाँ वर्ष 1905 के स्वदेशी आंदोलन का कारण बनीं।
2. हार्डिंग के वायसराय काल में बंगाल का विभाजन रद्द कर दिया गया।
3. नरमपंथियों और गरमपंथियों के बीच प्रतिद्वंद्विता के कारण वर्ष 1907 में सूरत विभाजन हुआ।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

18. किसकी अध्यक्षता में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कॉन्ग्रेस (INC) ने घोषणा की कि INC का लक्ष्य "यूनाइटेड किंगडम या अन्य स्वशासी उपनिवेशों की तरह स्वशासन या स्वराज" था?

(a) रासबिहारी घोष
(b) गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले
(c) दादाभाई नौरोजी
(d) लाला लाजपत राय

19. वायकोम सत्याग्रह, जिसका नेतृत्व टी.के. माधवन और के. पी. केशव मेनन जैसे दूरदर्शी नेताओं ने किया था इनका स्वतंत्रतापूर्व भारत में एक महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान था क्योंकि इन्होंने

(a) भारत में भाषायी राज्यों की मांग का नेतृत्व किया।
(b) समग्र भारत में मंदिर प्रवेश आंदोलनों की शुरुआत की।
(c) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कॉन्ग्रेस के गठन में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई।
(d) खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग को बढ़ावा देने में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई।

20. सती प्रथा के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. विलियम बेंटिक के कार्यकाल में इस प्रथा को अवैध और दंडनीय घोषित किया गया था।
2. इसे फौजदारी अदालतों द्वारा आपराधिक मानव वध के रूप में दंडनीय माना गया।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

21. पाबना कृषक विद्रोहों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. ये बंगाल के कृषकों द्वारा प्रारंभ किये गए अवैध और हिंसा प्रतिरोधी आंदोलन थे।
2. यह विद्रोह जमींदारों के खिलाफ आरंभ किया गया था, जो कृषकों से जबरन लगान एवं भूमि कर वसूल रहे थे।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

22. निम्नलिखित व्यक्तित्वों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. देशबंधु चितरंजन दास
2. सुरेंद्रनाथ टैगोर
3. जतींद्रनाथ बनर्जी
4. बाघा जतिन
5. एनी बेसेंट

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से व्यक्तित्व 'अनुशीलन समिति' से जुड़े थे?

(a) केवल दो *(b)* केवल तीन
(c) केवल चार *(d)* सभी पाँच

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

15. Consider the following statements:

1. The Indian Social Conference launched the 'Pledge Movement' to encourage people to take a stand against Sati Pratha.
2. M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao founded the Indian Social Conference.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

16. With reference to Indian history the 'Zimmerman Plan' aimed at

(a) bringing about an all-India insurrection.
(b) promoting Hindu-Muslim unity during the independence movement.
(c) implementing economic reforms during the British Raj.
(d) establishing a federal structure for the Indian government.

17. Consider the following statements:

1. Policies of Viceroy Curzon influenced Swadeshi movement of 1905.
2. The partition of Bengal was annulled during the Viceroyship of Hardinge.
3. Rivalry between Moderates and Extremists lead to Surat split in 1907.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

18. Under whose presidentship the Indian National Congress (INC) declared that the goal of INC was "Self-government or swaraj like the United Kingdom or the colonies"?

(a) Rash Behari Ghose
(b) Gopal Krishna Gokhle
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji
(d) Lala Lajpat Rai

19. Vaikom Satyagraha, led by visionary leaders like T.K. Madhavan and K.P. Kesava Menon has a significant place is pre-independent India as it

(a) pioneered the demand for linguistic states in India.
(b) marked the dawn of temple entry movements across India.
(c) played a crucial role in the formation of the Indian National Congress.
(d) focused on the promotion of khadi and village industries.

20. With reference to the practice of Sati, consider the following statements:

1. The practice was declared illegal and punishable under William Bentick.
2. It was made punishable by criminal courts as culpable homicide.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

21. With reference to Pabna peasant uprisings, consider the following statements:

1. They were illegal and violent resistance movements launched by peasants of Bengal.
2. The resistance was launched against the against the landlords, who were forcefully collecting rents and land taxes from the peasants.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

22. Consider the following personalities:

1. Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das
2. Surendranath Tagore
3. Jatindranath Banerjee
4. Bagha Jatin
5. Annie Besant

Which of the following personalities were associated with 'Anushilan Samiti'?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three
(c) Only four *(d)* All five

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

23. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. एस.ए. डांगे
2. मुज़फ्फर अहमद
3. शौकत उस्मानी
4. नलिनी गुप्ता

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कानपुर बोल्शेविक षड्यंत्र मामले में शामिल थे?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

24. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

आंदोलन	*संबद्ध व्यक्तित्व*
1. महाड़ सत्याग्रह	: महात्मा गांधी
2. सत्यशोधक समाज	: ज्योतिबा फुले
3. आत्म-सम्मान आंदोलन	: ई.वी. रामास्वामी नायकर

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कितने सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

25. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. तुर्की के साथ अनुकूलित संधि
2. पंजाब में हुई ज्यादतियों का निवारण
3. स्वराज की स्थापना
4. गोलमेज सम्मेलन में भाग लेना

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी खिलाफत एवं असहयोग आंदोलन की मांगें थीं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

26. बंगाल विभाजन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वर्ष 1905 का भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कॉन्ग्रेस का अधिवेशन, जिसमें बंगाल विभाजन की निंदा की गई थी, की अध्यक्षता दादाभाई नौरोजी ने की थी ।
2. बिहार और उड़ीसा को बंगाल से अलग कर दिया गया तथा असम को एक अलग प्रांत बना दिया गया।
3. यह मुख्य रूप से क्रांतिकारी अतिवाद पर अंकुश लगाने के लिये किया गया था।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

27. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वर्ष 1928 में, महात्मा गांधी ने ऑल-बंगाल स्टूडेंट्स एसोसिएशन की अध्यक्षता की।
2. गुजरात में बारदोली सत्याग्रह का नेतृत्व वल्लभभाई पटेल ने किया था।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

28. निम्नलिखित में से किसने इतालवी क्रांतिकारी मैज़िनी की रचनाओं का अनुवाद कर मैज़िनी चरित्र लिखा था?

(a) विनायक दामोदर सावरकर
(b) लाला लाजपत राय
(c) बिपिन चंद्र पाल
(d) अरबिंदो घोष

29. मुज़फ्फरपुर षड्यंत्र के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. मुज़फ्फरपुर में खुदीराम बोस और प्रफुल्ल चाकी ने डगलस किंग्सफोर्ड की गाड़ी पर बम फेंका।
2. मुकदमे की सुनवाई न्यायाधीश कॉर्नडॉफ ने की।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1और न ही 2

30. चंपारण सत्याग्रह ने ब्रिटिश शासन के खिलाफ महात्मा गांधी की सक्रिय भागीदारी के आरंभ को चिन्हित किया इसका स्वरूप कैसा था?

(a) अहिंसक विरोध
(b) सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन
(c) भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन
(d) खिलाफत आंदोलन

31. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इंडिया हाउस की शुरुआत वर्ष 1915 में श्यामजी कृष्णवर्मा ने लंदन में की थी।
2. मदनलाल ढींगरा ने वर्ष 1909 में नौकरशाह कर्ज़न-वायली की हत्या कर दी।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

23. Consider the following:

1. S.A. Dange
2. Muzaffar Ahmed
3. Shaukat Usmani
4. Nalini Gupta

How many of the above were involved in the Kanpur Bolshevik conspiracy case?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

24. Consider the following pairs:

Movement		*Associated personality*
1. Mahars movement	:	Mahatma Gandhi
2. Satyashodhak Samaj	:	Jyotibha Phule
3. Self-respect movement	:	E.V. Ramaswami Naicker

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

25. Consider the following:

1. Favourable treaty for Turkey
2. Redressal of Punjab wrongs
3. Establishment of swaraj
4. Participation in Round Table conference

How many of the above were demands of Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

26. With reference to Partition of Bengal, consider the following statements:

1. 1905 session of Indian National Congress which condemn partition of Bengal was headed by Dadabhai Naroji.
2. Bihar and Orissa were taken out of Bengal and Assam was made separate province.
3. It was primarily done to curb revolutionary extremism.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

27. Consider the following:

1. In 1928, Mahatma Gandhi presided over the All-Bengal Students' Conference.
2. In Gujarat, the Bardoli Satyagraha was led by Vallabhbhai Patel.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

28. Who among the following wrote Mazzini Charitra, a translation of the Italian revolutionary Mazzini's writings?

(a) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
(b) Lala Lajpat Rai
(c) Bipin Chandra Pal
(d) Aurobindo Ghosh

29. With reference to Muzaffarpur Conspiracy Case, consider the following:

1. In Muzaffarpur, Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki threw a bomb on the carriage of Douglas Kingsford.
2. The trial was presided over by Judge Corndoff.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

30. Champaran Satyagraha marked the beginning of Mahatma Gandhi's active involvement in which form of protest against British rule?

(a) Non-Violent Protest
(b) Civil Disobedience movement
(c) Quit India Movement
(d) Khilafat Movement

31. Consider the following:

1. Indian House was started by Shyamji krishnaverma in London in 1915.
2. Madanlal Dhingra assassinated bureaucrat Curzon-Wyllie in 1909.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

32. हिंदुस्तान सोशलिस्ट रिपब्लिक एसोसिएशन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसकी स्थापना वर्ष 1928 में चंद्रशेखर आज़ाद और भगत सिंह ने की थी।
2. इसका उद्देश्य सशस्त्र क्रांति के माध्यम से ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक सत्ता को हटाना था।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

33. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. बाल गंगाधर तिलक ने वर्ष 1916 में मद्रास में इंडियन होम रूल लीग की शुरुआत की।
2. एनी बेसेंट ने वर्ष 1916 में बेलगाम में होम रूल लीग की शुरुआत की।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

34. जब पुर्तगाली गवर्नर अल्फांसो द अल्बुकर्क ने गोवा का अधिग्रहण किया था तब बीजापुर का शासक निम्नलिखित में से कौन था?

(a) ज़मोरिन *(b)* यूसुफ आदिल शाह
(c) इब्राहीम शाह *(d)* कृष्णदेवराय

35. वर्ष 1613 में जहाँगीर की अनुमति से सूरत में ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी का पहला कारखाना स्थापित किया गया था

(a) कैप्टन हॉकिन्स के नेतृत्व में
(b) कैप्टन बेस्ट के नेतृत्व में
(c) थॉमस एल्डवर्थ के नेतृत्व में
(d) रॉबर्ट क्लाइव के नेतृत्व में

36. फर्रुखसियर के फरमान के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. जॉन सरमैन ने मुगल दरबार में शिष्ट मंडल की अध्यक्षता की।
2. माल के परिवहन के लिये दस्तक स्वयं मुगल सम्राट द्वारा जारी किया जाता था।
3. फरमान केवल बंगाल क्षेत्र पर केंद्रित था।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

37. तीसरे कर्नाटक युद्ध के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही नहीं है?

(a) इसकी शुरुआत यूरोप में ब्रिटेन और फ्राँस के बीच सप्तवर्षीय युद्ध के कारण हुई थी।
(b) इसे वांडीवाश का युद्ध कहा जाता है।
(c) युद्ध में फ्राँसीसियों की विजय हुई थी।
(d) पेरिस की शांति संधि द्वारा युद्ध की समाप्ति हुई।

38. भारत में बाह्य आक्रमणों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. मुहम्मद शाह के शासनकाल के दौरान अहमद शाह अब्दाली ने भारत पर हमला किया तथा प्रसिद्ध कोहिनूर एवं मयूर सिंहासन को लूट लिया।
2. नादिरशाह ने मुगल सम्राट आलमगीर-द्वितीय के खिलाफ पानीपत का तीसरा युद्ध लड़ा।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

39. निम्नलिखित में से किसने सहायक संधि को सबसे पहले स्वीकार किया था?

(a) इंदौर के होल्कर *(b)* हैदराबाद के निज़ाम
(c) अवध के नवाब *(d)* जोधपुर के राजपूत

40. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

मुगल सम्राट		*प्रमुख घटना*
1. शाह आलम-II	:	प्लासी का युद्ध
2. आलमगीर-II	:	बक्सर का युद्ध
3. अकबर-II	:	महारानी विक्टोरिया द्वारा भारत के विलय की घोषणा

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

41. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा भारतीय इतिहास के संदर्भ में घटनाओं/संधियों का सही कालानुक्रमिक क्रम है?

(a) मद्रास की संधि, सालबाई की संधि, श्रीरंगपट्टनम की संधि, बेसिन की संधि
(b) बेसिन की संधि, सालबाई की संधि, श्रीरंगपट्टनम की संधि, मद्रास की संधि
(c) मद्रास की संधि, श्रीरंगपट्टनम की संधि, सालबाई की संधि, बेसिन की संधि
(d) बेसिन की संधि, श्रीरंगपट्टनम की संधि, सालबाई की संधि, मद्रास की संधि

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

32. With reference to Hindustan Socialist Republic Association, consider the following statements:

1. It was established in 1928 by Chandrashekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh.
2. It aimed to overthrow British colonial authority through an armed revolution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

33. Consider the following:

1. Tilak launched the Indian Home Rule League in 1916 at Madras.
2. Annie Besant launched Home Rule League in 1916 at Belgaum.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

34. Which among the following was ruler of Bijapur kingdom when Goa was captured by Portuguese governor Alfonso de Albuquerque?

(a) Zamorin *(b)* Yusuf Adil Shah
(c) Ibrahim Shah *(d)* Krishnadevaraya

35. The first factory of East India company at Surat in 1613 by the permission of Jahangir was established under

(a) Captain Hawkins
(b) Captain Best
(c) Thomas Aldworth
(d) Robert Clive

36. Consider the following statements with reference to Farrukhsiyar's farman:

1. John Surman led the mission to the court of the Mughal.
2. The Dastaks for transportation of goods were issued by Mughal emperor himself.
3. The Farman is focused on Bengal area only.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

37. Which among the following statements is ***not*** correct with reference to Third Carnatic War?

(a) It was started due to 7 years of war between Britain and France in Europe.
(b) It is called the Battle of Wandiwash.
(c) French was victorious in the battle.
(d) It was concluded by the Treaty of Peace of Paris.

38. Consider the following statements with reference to external invasions in India:

1. Ahmad shah Abdali attacked India during reign of Muhammad Shah and looted the famous Kohinoor and Peacock Throne.
2. Nadir Shah fought third battle of Panipat against the Mughal Emperor Alamgir-II.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

39. Who among the following was first to accept the subsidiary alliance?

(a) Holkar of Indore *(b)* Nizam of Hyderabad
(c) Nawab of Awadh *(d)* Rajput of Jodhpur

40. Consider the following pairs:

Mughal Emperor		*Major Event*
1. Shah Alam II	:	Battle of Plassey
2. Alamgir-II	:	Battle of Buxar
3. Akbar –II	:	Queen Victoria declaration of Indian annexation

How many of the above pairs are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

41. Which among the following is the correct chronological sequence of events/treaties with reference to Indian history?

(a) Treaty of Madras, treaty of Salbai , treaty of Seringapatam, treaty of Bassein
(b) Treaty of Bassein, treaty of Salbai , treaty of Seringapatam, treaty of Madras
(c) Treaty of Madras, treaty of Seringapatam, treaty of Salbai, treaty of Bassein
(d) Treaty of Bassein, treaty of Seringapatam, treaty of Salbai, treaty of Madras

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

42. अराजक और क्रांतिकारी अपराध अधिनियम, 1919 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह अधिनियम इंपीरियल लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल के लिये रॉलेट कमीशन की अनुशंसाओं पर आधारित था।
2. इंपीरियल लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल के सभी निर्वाचित भारतीय सदस्यों ने विधेयक के विरोध में मतदान किया था।
3. इस अधिनियम में राजद्रोह के संदेह पर बिना वारंट के भारतीयों की गिरफ्तारी और उच्च न्यायालय के एकल न्यायाधीश और बिना किसी जूरी के विशेष कक्ष द्वारा गुप्त रूप से मुकदमा चलाने की अनुमति दी गई।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

43. जलियांवाला बाग हत्याकांड के बाद वर्ष 1919 में भारत सरकार द्वारा हंटर आयोग का गठन किया गया था। निम्नलिखित में से कौन इस आयोग का सदस्य नहीं था?

(a) पंडित जगत नारायण
(b) मज़हर उल हक
(c) सर चिमनलाल हरिलाल सीतलवाड
(d) सरदार साहिबजादा सुल्तान अहमद खान

44. असहयोग आंदोलन के दौरान और उसके तुरंत बाद भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कॉन्ग्रेस में गुटों के विकास के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. 'स्वराजवादियों' ने विधान परिषदों में प्रवेश का विरोध किया तथा वह रचनात्मक कार्यों के साथ-साथ बहिष्कार और असहयोग को जारी रखना चाहते थे।
2. 'अपरिवर्तनवादियों' का नेतृत्व राजेंद्र प्रसाद, वल्लभभाई पटेल और सी. राजगोपालाचारी जैसे नेताओं ने किया था।
3. मुहम्मद अली जिन्ना, एनी बेसेंट और बी.सी. पाल जैसे नेताओं ने स्वराज के लिये संविधानेत्तर जन संघर्ष के पक्ष में वर्ष 1920 के कॉन्ग्रेस के प्रस्ताव का पूरा समर्थन किया।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

45. भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (CPI) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. सी.पी.आई. की औपचारिक स्थापना वर्ष 1925 में कानपुर में हुई थी।
2. वर्ष 1947 में, सी.पी.आई. ने भारतीय स्वतंत्रता को 'नकली' बताया था।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

46. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन से संबंधित निम्नलिखित घटनाओं पर विचार कीजिये:

1. मुस्लिम लीग का दिल्ली प्रस्ताव
2. जिन्ना के चौदह-सूत्र
3. केंद्रीय विधानसभा में बम विस्फोट
4. इरविन की घोषणा
5. साइमन कमीशन रिपोर्ट

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी घटनाएँ नेहरू रिपोर्ट और सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन की शुरुआत के बीच घटित हुईं?

(a) केवल दो *(b)* केवल तीन
(c) केवल चार *(d)* सभी पाँच

47. सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. बंगाल में सर्वाधिक संख्या में गिरफ्तारियाँ हुईं एवं सर्वाधिक हिंसा हुई।
2. असम में,सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन उतना प्रभावी नही था जितना असहयोग आंदोलन रहा।
3. स्थानीय नेतृत्व के गांधीवादी आंदोलन के पक्ष में नहीं होने के कारण मणिपुर और नागालैंड ने प्रभावी रूप से सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन में भाग नहीं लिया।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

42. With reference to the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919, consider the following statements:

1. The act was based on recommendations of the Rowlatt Commission to the Imperial Legislative Council.
2. All the elected Indian members of Imperial Legislative Council voted against the bill.
3. The act allowed arrest of Indians without warrant on suspicion of treason and trial in secret by a special cell of a single high court judge and no jury.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

43. In the aftermath of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Hunter Commission was formed by the Government of India in 1919. Who among the following was ***not*** a member of this commission?

(a) Pandit Jagat Narayan
(b) Mazhar Ul Haq
(c) Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad
(d) Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan

44. With reference to development of factions in the Indian National Congress during and immediately after the non-cooperation movement, consider the following statements:

1. 'Swarajists' opposed entry to legislative councils and wanted to focus on constructive work and continuation of boycott and non-cooperation.
2. 'No Changers' were led by leaders such as Rajendra Prasad, Vallabhbhai Patel and C. Rajagopalachari.
3. Leaders like Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Annie Besant and B. C. Pal fully supported the 1920 Congress resolution in favour of extra-constitutional mass struggle for swaraj.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

45. Consider the following statements with reference to the Communist Party of India (CPI):

1. The CPI was formally founded in Kanpur in 1925.
2. In 1947, the CPI had denounced the Indian independence as 'fake'.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

46. Consider the following events related to Indian national movement:

1. Delhi Proposals of Muslim League
2. Jinnah's Fourteen Points
3. Bomb explosion in Central Legislative Assembly
4. Irwin Declaration
5. Simon Commission Report

How many of the above events took place between the Nehru Report and the start of Civil Disobedience Movement?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three
(c) Only four *(d)* All five

47. With reference to Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM), consider the following statements:

1. Bengal accounted for largest number of arrests and for highest amount of violence.
2. In Assam, CDM failed to attain the heights of the earlier Non-Cooperation Movement.
3. Manipur and Nagaland effectively did not participate in the CDM due to local leadership not being in favour of Gandhian movement.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

48. निम्नलिखित में से क्या गांधी-इरविन समझौते के तहत समझौते का हिस्सा ***नहीं*** था?
   (a) शांतिपूर्ण और गैर-आक्रामक धरना-प्रदर्शन का अधिकार
   (b) हिंसा के लिये दोषी नहीं ठहराए गए सभी राजनीतिक कैदियों की तत्काल रिहाई
   (c) स्थानीय बिक्रय हेतु तटीय गाँवों में नमक बनाने का अधिकार
   (d) संवैधानिक प्रश्न पर अगले गोलमेज सम्मेलन में भागीदारी

49. गोलमेज सम्मेलन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:
   1. पहला गोलमेज सम्मेलन ब्रिटिश और भारतीयों के बीच समान रूप से आयोजित पहला सम्मेलन था।
   2. दूसरे गोलमेज सम्मेलन में एक भारतीय संघ के प्रति रियासतों की उत्साहपूर्ण भागीदारी देखी गई।
   3. सी. पी. रामास्वामी अय्यर पहले और दूसरे गोलमेज सम्मेलन में भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधि थे।

   उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?
   (a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
   (c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

50. वर्ष 1932 के सांप्रदायिक पंचाट के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित समूहों पर विचार कीजिये:
   1. भारतीय ईसाई 2. मराठों
   3. मुसलमानों 4. जैन
   5. पारसियों 6. महिलाओं

   उपर्युक्त में से कितने समूहों को सांप्रदायिक पंचाट के तहत अलग निर्वाचन क्षेत्र प्रदान किया गया था?
   (a) केवल तीन *(b)* केवल चार
   (c) केवल पाँच *(d)* सभी छह

51. अल-नीनो के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:
   1. अल-नीनो वर्ष में ताहिती द्वीप पर वायुमंडलीय दबाव डार्विन द्वीप की तुलना में अधिक होता है।
   2. अल-नीनो वर्ष के दौरान, इंडोनेशिया के तट पर समुद्र का स्तर तटस्थ वर्ष (जब कोई अल-नीनो या ला-नीना मौजूद नहीं होता है) की तुलना में अधिक होता है।
   3. अल-नीनो की घटना वसंत के माह में बनने के बाद जुलाई-अगस्त की अवधि के दौरान चरम पर होती है।
   4. अल-नीनो घटना के कारण भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में हमेशा कम वर्षा होती है।

   उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही ***नहीं*** हैं?
   (a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
   (c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

52. भारत में समान नागरिक संहिता के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

   कथन I:

   राज्य समान नागरिक संहिता (UCC) का अपना संस्करण लागू करने के लिये स्वतंत्र है।

   कथन II:

   भारत में स्वीय विधियों का प्रावधान भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की राज्य सूची के अंतर्गत है।

   उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?
   (a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।
   (b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
   (c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है।
   (d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है।

53. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

   कथन I:

   राज्य विश्वविद्यालय के कुलाधिपति के रूप में कार्य करने पर राज्यपाल राज्य मंत्रिपरिषद की सलाह मानने के लिये बाध्य नहीं है।

   कथन II:

   राज्यपाल अपने संवैधानिक विवेकाधिकार से संबंधित मामलों में राज्य मंत्रिपरिषद की सलाह मानने के लिये बाध्य नहीं है।

   उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?
   (a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।
   (b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
   (c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है।
   (d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है।

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

48. Which of the following was ***not*** a part of the agreements under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact?

(a) Right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing
(b) Immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence
(c) Right to make salt in coastal villages for local sale
(d) Participation in the next Round Table Conference on the constitutional question

49. With reference to Round Table Conferences (RTCs), consider the following statements:

1. The first RTC was the first conference organised between the British and the Indians as equals.
2. The second RTC saw participation of Princely states enthusiastic towards India as a federation.
3. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer was a representative of the Government of India in first and second RTCs.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

50. With reference to the Communal Award of 1932, consider the following groups:

1. Indian Christians 2. Marathas
3. Muslims 4. Jains
5. Parsis 6. Women

How many of the above groups were granted separate electorate under the Award?

(a) Only three *(b)* Only four
(c) Only five *(d)* All six

51. Consider the following statements regarding El-Nino:

1. The atmospheric pressure over the Tahiti Island is higher as compared to the Darwin Island in an El-Nino year.
2. During an El-Nino year, the sea levels off the coast of Indonesia are higher as compared to that in a neutral year (when no El-Nino or La-Nina exist).
3. El-Nino event peaks during the July-August period, after starting to form in the spring months.
4. The El-Nino event always leads to deficit rainfall at Indian subcontinent.

How many of the above statements are ***not*** correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

52. Consider the following statements regarding Uniform Civil Code in India:

Statement I:
States can implement their own sets of Uniform Civil Code (UCC).

Statement II:
Personal laws in India are under the state list of the seventh schedule of the Indian constitution.

Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

53. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:
The Governor, acting as the Chancellor of a state university is not bound by the advice of State cabinet of ministers.

Statement II:
The Governor is not bound by the advice of the State Cabinet, in matters relating to its constitutional discretion.

Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

54. राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान फाउंडेशन (NRF) के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसमें भारत के प्रधानमंत्री की अध्यक्षता में एक कार्यकारी परिषद होगी।
2. संस्था का वित्तपोषण केवल केंद्र और संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से अनुदान और ऋण के माध्यम से किया जाएगा।
3. फाउंडेशन का दायरा विशेष रूप से मूलभूत वैज्ञानिक विषयों तक सीमित है, सामाजिक विज्ञान को आधिकारिक तौर पर बाहर रखा गया है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

55. हाल ही में, भारत सरकार ने 30 महत्त्वपूर्ण खनिजों (क्रिटिकल मिनिरल्स) की एक सूची की घोषणा की है, इसके संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारत सरकार किसी भी खनिज को महत्त्वपूर्ण खनिज के रूप में वर्गीकृत करने के लिये एक स्पष्ट परिभाषा प्रदान करती है।
2. अब तक सूचीबद्ध सभी खनिजों के लिये, भारत पूरी तरह से आयात पर निर्भर है।
3. भारत महत्त्वपूर्ण खनिजों की सूची बनाने वाला पहला देश है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

56. हाल ही में जन-समाचारों में देखा गया आनंद विवाह अधिनियम, भारत में निम्नलिखित में से किस धर्म से संबंधित है?

(a) बौद्ध धर्म *(b)* जैन धर्म
(c) सिख धर्म *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

57. यूक्लिड टेलीस्कोप के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसे यूरोपीय अंतरिक्ष एजेंसी (ESA) द्वारा डार्क मैटर को समझने के उद्देश्य से लॉन्च किया गया है।
2. यह विद्युत चुम्बकीय विकिरण के एक्स-रे स्पेक्ट्रम को अनुकूलित करेगा।
3. टेलीस्कोप द्वारा एकत्र किये गए डेटा का उपयोग ब्रह्मांड का 3डी मानचित्र बनाने के लिये किया जा सकता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

58. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. राजनीतिक दलों के लिये अपनी वेबसाइट पर अपने उम्मीदवारों के खिलाफ आपराधिक मामलों का विवरण देना अनिवार्य है।
2. जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 के तहत राजनीतिक दलों को सक्रिय आपराधिक मुकदमों वाले उम्मीदवारों के लिये अपने चयन मानदंडों को सार्वजनिक रूप से उजागर करने की आवश्यकता है।
3. संविधान के अनुसार, विधायिका के किसी सदस्य को चुनाव के बाद किसी अपराध का दोषी पाए जाने पर अयोग्यता का सामना करना पड़ता है।
4. दोषसिद्धि के मामले में, सजा सुनाए जाने के तीन महीने बाद ही अयोग्यता लागू होती है,जिससे विधायिका को उच्च न्यायालय में अपील दायर करने का समय मिल जाता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

59. भारत में गन्ना मूल्य निर्धारण के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. आर्थिक मामलों की मंत्रिमंडलीय समिति द्वारा घोषित गन्ने के मूल्य निर्धारण को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के तहत वैधानिक समर्थन प्राप्त है।
2. भारत में गन्ने की खरीद बॉन्डिंग संबंधी प्रावधान का पालन करती है, जो किसान को अपनी उपज स्थानीय क्षेत्र में स्थित मिल के अलावा किसी अन्य मिल को बेचने से बाधित करती है।
3. हर वर्ष, केंद्र सरकार लेवी चीनी आवश्यकताओं की घोषणा करती है, जो कि चीनी की न्यूनतम मात्रा है जिसे प्रत्येक मिल को केंद्र को रियायती मूल्य पर बेचने की आवश्यकता होती है।
4. चीनी उद्योग जूट पैकेजिंग सामग्री अधिनियम के दायरे में आता है, जो देश में उत्पादित चीनी की जूट की बोरियों में पैकिंग को अनिवार्य बनाता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

54. Consider the following statements regarding National Research Foundation (NRF):

1. It will have an executive council chaired by the Prime Minister of India.
2. The finances of the institution will be met only through the grants and loans from the central and respective state governments.
3. It will deal only with the core sciences, and social sciences are explicitly left out of the purview of the foundation.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

55. Recently, Government of India has announced a list of 30 critical minerals, in regard of this consider the following statements:

1. The Government of India provides for an explicit definition for what constitutes critical minerals.
2. For all those minerals listed until now, India is totally import-dependent.
3. India is the first country to list critical minerals.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

56. The Anand Marriage Act, which was recently seen in news, is related to which of the following religions in India?

(a) Buddhism *(b)* Jainism
(c) Sikhism *(d)* None of the above

57. Consider the following statements regarding Euclid Telescope:

1. It is launched by European Space Agency (ESA) with an aim to understand dark matter.
2. It will work on the X-ray spectrum of electromagnetic radiation.
3. The data collected by the Telescope can be used to build a 3D map of the universe.

How many of the above statement are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

58. Consider the following statements:

1. It is mandatory for political parties to furnish details of criminal cases against their fielded candidates on their websites.
2. As per the Representation of People's Act, 1951, the political parties are mandated to provide reasons for choosing candidates with pending criminal cases, in public domain.
3. As per the constitution, if a member of legislature is convicted post-election in a criminal offence, he/she is liable for disqualification.
4. In case of conviction, the disqualification follows only after three months of sentence being awarded, to provide the legislature chance to appeal in a higher court.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

59. Consider the following statements regarding Sugarcane Pricing in India:

1. The pricing of sugarcane as announced by the Cabinet Committee on economic affairs, enjoy statutory backing under the Essential Commodities Act.
2. The sugarcane procurement in India follows bonding provisions which prohibit a farmer to sell his produce to any other mill apart from the one located in the local area.
3. Levy Sugar obligations are the minimum amount of sugar that every mill must mandatorily sell to central pool at discounted price is announced by the central government every year.
4. Sugar industry comes under the ambit of Jute Packaging Materials Act, which makes it mandatory for packing all the sugar produced in the country to be packed in jute bags.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

60. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा मध्य एशियाई देश शंघाई सहयोग संगठन का सदस्य नहीं है?

(a) कज़ाकिस्तान *(b)* किर्गिज़स्तान

(c) उज़्बेकिस्तान *(d)* तुर्कमेनिस्तान

61. पौधा किस्म और कृषक अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम (PPFVR) के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अधिनियम के तहत पौधों की किस्मों को प्रजनकों और कृषकों द्वारा पेटेंट कराया जा सकता है।
2. अधिनियम पर्याप्त सुधारों के साथ केवल नई पौधों की किस्मों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है।
3. अधिनियम के तहत संरक्षित किस्मों के बीज किसान खुले बाज़ार में बेच सकते हैं।
4. अधिनियम के तहत संरक्षित किस्मों को प्रजनकों की अनुमति के बिना नई किस्मों को विकसित करने के लिये आनुवंशिक सामग्री के प्रारंभिक स्रोत के रूप में उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

62. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. दिल्ली पुलिस विशेष स्थापन अधिनियम (DPSE Act) केंद्रीय अंवेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) के निदेशक के लिये दो वर्ष के कार्यकाल का प्रावधान करता है।
2. सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के हालिया फैसले के अनुसार, जाँच एजेंसियों CBI और प्रवर्तन निदेशालय (ED) के निदेशकों को उनके दो वर्ष के कार्यकाल के बाद विस्तार नहीं दिया जा सकता है।
3. CBI एवं ED दोनों के लिये चयन और नियुक्ति समिति की अध्यक्षता प्रधानमंत्री करते हैं।
4. CBI एवं ED दोनों कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग के समग्र नियंत्रण में हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही ***नहीं*** हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

63. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन 'फ्लेयर्ड गैस' पद का सही वर्णन करता है?

(a) कोयले के गैसीकरण से प्राप्त गैस

(b) कोयला तल के नीचे जमी हुई मीथेन गैस

(c) शेल चट्टान निक्षेपों से फ्रैकिंग पद्धति के माध्यम से प्राप्त गैस

(d) तेल निष्कर्षण और उत्पादन के दौरान उत्पादित प्राकृतिक गैस

64. भारत में 'अरहर' या तुअर दाल की कृषि के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह उन कृषि वस्तुओं में से एक है, जिसके लिये न्यूनतम बिक्रय मूल्य की घोषणा आर्थिक मामलों की मंत्रिमंडलीय समिति द्वारा की जाती है।
2. भारतीय राज्यों में मध्य प्रदेश अरहर का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक है।
3. भारत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाज़ारों में अरहर का शुद्ध निर्यातक है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही नहीं हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

65. सूची-I में सूचीबद्ध प्रकाशनों का सूची-II में संबंधित व्यक्तित्वों से मिलान कीजिये:

सूची-I	*सूची-II*
A. नीलदर्पण	1. देवेंद्रनाथ टैगोर
B. आनंदमठ	2. दीनबंधु मित्र
C. द हिंदू पैट्रियट	3. हरिश्चंद्र मुखर्जी
D. इंडियन मिरर	4. बंकिम चंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय
E. नेशन इन मेकिंग	5. सुरेंद्रनाथ बनर्जी

नीचे दिये गए कूट की सहायता से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिये:

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**
(a)	3	4	5	2	1
(b)	2	4	3	1	5
(c)	2	1	3	5	4
(d)	3	4	2	1	5

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

60. Which of the following central Asian country is ***not*** a member of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation?

(a) Kazakhstan *(b)* Kyrgyzstan
(c) Uzbekistan *(d)* Turkmenistan

61. Consider the following statements regarding Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Right (PPFVR) Act:

1. Under the act plant varieties can be patented by breeders and cultivators.
2. The Act extends protection to only new plant varieties with sufficient improvements.
3. The farmers of the protected variety under the act, can sell the seeds of the same in open markets.
4. Varieties protected under the act cannot be used as initial source of genetic material to develop new varieties, without the permission of the breeders.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

62. Consider the following statements:

1. The Delhi Police Special Establishment Act (DPSE Act) provides for a tenure of two years for the Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).
2. As per a recent ruling by Apex court, the directors of investigative agencies CBI and Enforcement Directorate (ED) cannot be given an extension post their two-year term.
3. The selection and appointment committee for both the CBI and ED is headed by the Prime Minister.
4. Both CBI and ED are under the overall control of the Department of Personnel and Training.

How many of the above statements are ***not*** correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All Four

63. Which of the following statements correctly describes the term 'Flared gas'?

(a) Gas obtained through the gasification of coal.
(b) Methane gas embedded beneath the coal bed.
(c) Gas obtained through fracking of a shale rock deposit.
(d) Natural gas produced during oil extraction and production.

64. Consider the following statements regarding 'Arhar' or 'pigeon pea' cultivation in India:

1. It is one of the agricultural commodities for which Minimum Selling Price is announced by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.
2. Madhya Pradesh is the largest Producer of Arhar amongst Indian states.
3. India is a net exporter for Arhar in international agricultural markets.

How many of the above statements are ***not*** correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

65. Match the publications listed in List I with the personalities they are associated with in list II

	List-I	*List-II*
A.	Neeldarpan	Debendranath Tagore
B.	Anandmath	Deenbandhu Mitra
C.	The Hindu Patriot	Harishchandra Mukherjee
D.	Indian mirror	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
E.	Nation in making	Surendranath Banerjee

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**
(a)	3	4	5	2	1
(b)	2	4	3	1	5
(c)	2	1	3	5	4
(d)	3	4	2	1	5

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

66. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. पंजाब हिंदू सभा की स्थापना वर्ष 1909 में यू.एन मुखर्जी और लाल चंद ने की थी।
2. संवैधानिक सुधारों पर नेहरू रिपोर्ट को मुस्लिम कट्टरवादियों और सिख लीग का समर्थन प्राप्त था।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

67. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. पृथक निर्वाचक मंडल की मांग को स्वीकार करना।
2. भाषा के आधार पर राज्यों का पुनर्गठन।
3. केंद्र एवं प्रांतों में उत्तरदायी सरकार।
4. राज्य का धर्म से पूर्ण पृथक्करण।

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी नेहरू रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशें हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

68. भारतीय इतिहास के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भगत सिंह 2. सुखदेव
3. राजगुरु 4. चंद्रशेखर आज़ाद

उपर्युक्त में से कितने व्यक्तित्वों पर लाहौर षड्यंत्र वाद में मुकदमा चलाया गया?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

69. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. रुपए के विनिमय अनुपात को घटाकर 1 : 4 किया जाए।
2. वस्त्र उद्योग को संरक्षण प्रदान किया जाए।
3. भारतीयों के लिये तटीय नौपरिवहन आरक्षित किया जाए।
4. भू-राजस्व में 20% की कमी की जाए।

उपर्युक्त में से कितनी मांगें कॉन्ग्रेस के लाहौर अधिवेशन द्वारा दिये गए जनादेश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये गांधीजी द्वारा उठाई गई थीं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

70. भारतीय इतिहास के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. टीटू मीर ने वहाबी पंथ अपनाया और शरिया की वकालत की।
2. फराज़ी आंदोलन की स्थापना मिर्ज़ा गुलाम अहमद ने वर्ष 1818 में की थी।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

71. बंगाल में द्वैध शासन प्रणाली के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसकी शुरुआत बंगाल के पहले गवर्नर जनरल वॉरेन हेस्टिंग ने की थी।
2. इस व्यवस्था के तहत दीवानी अधिकार कंपनी शासन के अधीन रहे एवं निज़ामत अधिकार बंगाल के नवाब के अधीन आ गए।
3. इस प्रणाली को वर्ष 1793 में विलियम बेंटिक द्वारा समाप्त कर दिया गया था।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

72. भारतीय इतिहास के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. रेलवे एवं टेलीग्राफ
2. कन्या भ्रुण हत्या का उन्मूलन
3. लोक निर्माण विभाग
4. वुड्स डिस्पैच
5. रिंग फेंस की नीति

उपर्युक्त में से कितने सुधार डलहौजी द्वारा लागू किये गये थे?

(a) केवल दो *(b)* केवल तीन
(c) केवल चार *(d)* सभी पाँच

73. 'प्राउड रिज़र्व' के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसे रिपन द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया था।
2. इसका उपयोग अफगानिस्तान पर आक्रमण के संदर्भ में किया गया था।
3. इसका उद्देश्य वैज्ञानिक सीमाएँ स्थापित करना और 'प्रभाव क्षेत्रों' की सुरक्षा करना था।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

66. Consider the following statements:

1. Punjab Hindu Sabha was founded by U.N Mukherjee and Lal Chand in 1909.
2. Nehru report on constitutional reforms was supported by Muslim hardliners and Sikh league.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

67. Consider the following:

1. Acceptance of demand of separate electorate.
2. Reorganisation of states based on language.
3. Responsible government at centre and in provinces.
4. Complete dissociation of state from religion.

How many of the above are recommendations of Nehru Report?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

68. With reference to Indian history, consider the following:

1. Bhagat Singh 2. Sukhdev
3. Rajguru 4. ChandrashekharAzad

How many of the above personalities were tried in Lahore Conspiracy Case?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

69. Consider the following:

1. Reduce rupee sterling exchange ratio to 1:4.
2. Introduce textile protection.
3. Reserve coastal shipping for Indians.
4. Reduce land revenue by 20%.

How many of the above were the demands raised by Gandhiji to carry forward mandate given by Lahore congress?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

70. With reference to Indian history, consider the following:

1. Titu Mir adopted Wahabism and advocated for sharia.
2. Faraizi movement was founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmed in 1818.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

71. Consider the following statements with reference to dual system of government in Bengal:

1. It was introduced by the first Governor General of Bengal Warren Hasting.
2. Under the system, diwani came under the company rule and nizamat under Nawab of Bengal.
3. The system was done away by William Bentinck in 1793.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

72. Consider the following statements with reference to Indian history:

1. Railways and Telegraph.
2. Abolition of female infanticide.
3. Public works department.
4. Wood's despatch.
5. Policy of ring fence.

How many of the above reforms were introduced by Dalhousie?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three
(c) Only four *(d)* All five

73. Consider the following statement with reference to 'Proud Reserve':

1. It was introduced by Ripon.
2. It was used in relation to invading Afghanistan.
3. It was aimed at having scientific frontiers and safeguarding 'spheres of influence'.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

74. वर्ष 1954 के वुड्स डिस्पैच के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही ***नहीं*** है?

(a) शिक्षा के अधोमुखी निस्पंदन सिद्धांत का प्रतिपादन किया।

(b) स्कूलों में शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में स्थानीय भाषा को प्रस्तावित किया गया।

(c) इसका उद्देश्य महिलाओं के लिये शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहित करना है।

(d) भारत में अंग्रेज़ी शिक्षा को धर्मनिरपेक्ष बनाने की अनुशंसा की गई।

75. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. पादप हार्मोन
2. विटामिन
3. एंजाइम
4. ह्यूमिक अम्ल
5. शर्करा
6. समुद्री केल्प
7. मछली का पायस

उपर्युक्त में से कितने जैव-उत्तेजक हैं?

(a) केवल चार *(b)* केवल पाँच

(c) केवल छह *(d)* सभी सात

76. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

गाँव		*प्रसिद्धि का कारण*
1. रैणी गाँव	:	चिपको आंदोलन
2. पांद्रेथान गाँव	:	एशिया का सबसे पुराना जीवाश्म पार्क
3. मोढेरा गाँव	:	भारत का पहला सौर ऊर्जा संचालित गाँव
4. सुकेती गाँव	:	शैव रहस्यवादी लाल देद का गाँव

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

77. हाल ही में जन-समाचारों में देखे गए पद 'लेकानेमैब' तथा 'डोनानेमाब' निम्नलिखित में से किस रोग के उपचार से जुड़े हैं?

(a) कैंसर

(b) अल्जाइमर रोग

(c) मलेरिया

(d) गुइलेन-बर्रे सिंड्रोम

78. 'केंद्रीय जल आयोग' के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत एक स्वतंत्र कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य करता है।
2. जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के मंत्री इस निकाय के वास्तविक अध्यक्ष हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही ***नहीं*** है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

79. वॉरेन हेस्टिंग्स के अंतर्गत न्यायिक प्रणाली के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. प्रत्येक ज़िले में दो न्यायालय थे, दांडिक मामलों के लिये दीवानी न्यायालय और सिविल मामलों के लिये फौजदारी न्यायालय।
2. दांडिक मामलों की अपीलें पटना, डेका, मुर्शिदाबाद और कलकत्ता की चार सर्किट न्यायालयों में की जाती थी।
3. दीवानी न्यायालयों की अध्यक्षता यूरोपीय ज़िला कलेक्टरों द्वारा की जाती थी, जबकि दांडिक न्यायालयों की अध्यक्षता काज़ियों द्वारा की जाती थी।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

80. वर्ष 1945 के शिमला सम्मेलन के समय भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कॉन्ग्रेस (INC) के अध्यक्ष निम्नलिखित में से कौन थे?

(a) जवाहरलाल नेहरू

(b) सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल

(c) जे.बी. कृपलानी

(d) मौलाना अबुल कलाम आज़ाद

81. गांधी और अंबेडकर के बीच वैचारिक समानता और मतभेद के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. स्वतंत्र भारत की संसदीय शासन व्यवस्था पर दोनों की विचारधाराएँ समान थीं।
2. अंबेडकर ने अपनी राजनीति में भारतीय एकता के अभाव को उज़ागर किया, जबकि इसके विपरीत गांधीजी द्वारा भारतीय एकता के पहलू को दर्शाने की कोशिश की गई।
3. अंबेडकर ने गांधीजी द्वारा दलित वर्गों और अछूतों को 'हरिजन' नाम देने का समर्थन किया।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

74. Which of the following were ***not*** correct about Wood's Despatch of 1954?

(a) Proposed the downward filtration theory of education.

(b) Proposed for vernacular language as a medium of instruction in the schools.

(c) Aimed to encourage the education for women.

(d) Recommended for English education in India to be secular.

75. Consider the following:

1. Plant hormones
2. Vitamins
3. Enzymes
4. Humic acid
5. Sugars
6. Sea kelp
7. Fish emulsion

How many of the above-mentioned particulars are Bio-stimulants?

(a) Only four *(b)* Only five
(c) Only six *(d)* All seven

76. Consider the following pairs:

Village		*Famous for*
1. Raini village	:	Chipko movement
2. Pandrethan village	:	Asia's oldest fossil park
3. Modhera village	:	First solar powered village in India
4. Suketi village	:	Village of Shaivite mystic Lal Ded

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

77. 'Lecanemab' and 'Donanemab' recently seen in news, are associated with treatment of which of the following diseases?

(a) Cancer
(b) Alzheimer's Disease
(c) Malaria
(d) Guillain-Barre syndrome

78 With reference to 'Central Water Commission', consider the following statements:

1. It functions as an independence office under the Ministry of Jal Shakti.
2. Minister of Jal Shakti Ministry is the de facto chairperson of this body.

Which of the statements given above is/are ***not*** correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

79. Consider the following statements regarding Judicial system under Warren Hastings:

1. Each district had two courts – the *diwani adalat* for criminal cases, and *faujdari adalat* for civil cases.
2. The appeals from the criminal courts lied with the four circuit courts at Patna, Decca, Murshidabad and Calcutta.
3. The civil courts were to be presided over by the European district collectors, while criminal courts were presided by the *Qazis*.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

80. Who amongst the following was the President of Indian National Congress (INC) at the time of Shimla conference of 1945?

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
(c) JB Kriplani
(d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

81. With respect to ideological similarities & differences between Gandhi and Ambedkar, consider the following statements:

1. Both their ideologies were similar on parliamentary system of government for Independent India.
2. Ambedkar's politics tended to highlight the aspect of Indian disunity in contrast to that of Gandhi which tried to show the aspect of Indian unity.
3. Ambedkar supported Gandhi's naming of depressed classes and the untouchables as 'Harijan'.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

82. भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के संबंध में, समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों को गांधी के सामान्य निर्देशों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. सैनिकों को सेना न छोड़ने की सलाह दी गई।
2. रियासतों की जनता को अपने शासकों के विरुद्ध विद्रोह करने और जन संप्रभुता की घोषणा करने की सलाह दी गई।
3. कृषकों को सलाह दी गई कि वे सरकार समर्थक जमींदारों को लगान न दें।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

83. भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. जमींदार विरोधी हिंसा का पूर्ण अभाव था।
2. साम्यवादियों ने आंदोलन का समर्थन नहीं किया क्योंकि वे जर्मनी के खिलाफ 'साम्राज्यवादी युद्ध' को 'जनता का युद्ध' मानते थे।
3. हिंदू महासभा ने हिंदू बहुल स्वतंत्र भारत के पक्ष में आंदोलन का समर्थन किया।
4. मुस्लिम लीग ने इसका विरोध किया और मुसलमानों ने इस आंदोलन का पूर्णत: बहिष्कार कर दिया।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

84. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा ग्लोबल जेंडर गैप रिपोर्ट का प्रमुख आयाम नहीं है?

(a) आर्थिक भागीदारी और अवसर
(b) वित्तीय उपलब्धि
(c) राजनीतिक सशक्तीकरण
(d) स्वास्थ्य एवं उत्तरजीविता

85. ट्रेडिशनल नॉलेज डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी (TKDL) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. TKDL की स्थापना वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् (CSIR) और आयुष मंत्रालय द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से की गई है।
2. इसका उद्देश्य पेटेंट परीक्षकों को अपने डेटाबेस में पेटेंट खोजने और जाँचने की अनुमति देकर पारंपरिक ज्ञान को बायोपाइरेसी से बचाना है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

86. परिसीमन अधिनियम, 1963 के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अधिनियम के तहत, 12 वर्षों से अधिक समय से निजी भूमि या 30 वर्षों से अधिक समय से सरकारी भूमि पर कब्ज़ा करने वाले किसी भी व्यक्ति को मालिक घोषित किया जा सकता है।
2. अधिनियम प्रतिकूल कब्ज़े के सबूत का बोझ दावेदार पर डालता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

87. निम्नलिखित संवैधानिक पदों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. प्रधानमंत्री
2. भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश
3. लोकसभा अध्यक्ष
4. राज्यसभा का सभापति

उपर्युक्त में से कितने उस छह सदस्यीय समिति का हिस्सा हैं जिसकी सिफारिशों पर राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों की नियुक्ति की जाती है?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

88. पेरिस सिद्धांत, जो कभी-कभी जन-समाचारों में देखे जाते हैं, निम्नलिखित में से किस वैश्विक मुद्दे से संबंधित हैं?

(a) शरणार्थियों का संकट
(b) मानवाधिकार
(c) जलवायु परिवर्तन
(d) गृहयुद्ध

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

82. With reference to Gandhi's general instructions to different sections of society regarding Quit India Movement, consider the following statements:

1. Soldiers were advised not to leave the army.
2. Princely states' people were advised to revolt against their rulers and declare popular sovereignty.
3. Peasants were advised to pay no rent to zamindars who were pro-government.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

83. With reference to Quit India Movement, consider the following statements:

1. There was complete absence of anti-Zamindar violence.
2. The Communists did not support the movement since they considered the 'Imperialist war' against Germany as the 'People's war'.
3. The Hindu Mahasabha supported the movement in favour of a Hindu dominated independent India.
4. The Muslim League opposed it, and the Muslims completely boycotted the movement.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

84. Which one of the following is ***not*** a key dimension of the Global Gender Gap Report?

(a) Economic Participation and Opportunity
(b) Financial Attainment
(c) Political Empowerment
(d) Health and Survival

85. Regarding the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL), consider the following statements:

1. TKDL is established jointly by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Ministry of AYUSH.
2. It aims to protect the traditional knowledge from biopiracy by allowing patent examiners to search and examine patents in its database.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

86. With respect to Limitation Act, 1963, consider the following statements:

1. Under the act, any person in possession of private land for over 12 years or government land for over 30 years can be declared the owner.
2. The act puts the burden of proof of adverse possession onto the claimant.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

87. Consider the following Constitutional positions:

1. Prime Minister
2. Chief Justice of India
3. Speaker of Lok Sabha
4. Chairman of Rajya Sabha

How many of the above are part of the six-member committee on the recommendations of which the Chairman and members of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) are appointed?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

88. Paris Principles, sometimes seen in the news, is related to which one of the following global issues?

(a) Refugee Crisis
(b) Human Rights
(c) Climate Change
(d) Civil War

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

89. निम्नलिखित देशों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यूनाइटेड किंगडम
2. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका
3. सिंगापुर
4. संयुक्त अरब अमीरात

भारत द्वारा प्राप्त प्रेषण की मात्रा के संदर्भ में, उपर्युक्त देशों को निम्नतम से उच्चतम क्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिये:

(a) 2-4-1-3 *(b)* 1-2-3-4

(c) 4-2-1-3 *(d)* 3-1-4-2

90. हाल ही में जन-समाचारों में देखा गया, 'उचित उपयोग सिद्धांत' निम्नलिखित में से किससे संबंधित है?

(a) शांतिपूर्ण प्रक्रियाओं के लिये परमाणु ऊर्जा का उपयोग।
(b) सिंगल यूज प्लास्टिक के उपयोग पर अंकुश लगाना
(c) कृषि में रासायनिक उर्वरकों एवं कीटनाशकों का प्रयोग कम करना
(d) बौद्धिक संपदा के संबंध में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता का उपयोग।

91. अमचांग वन्यजीव अभयारण्य निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में स्थित है?

(a) अरुणाचल प्रदेश *(b)* असम

(c) नगालैंड *(d)* मणिपुर

92. भारत में 'आत्महत्या' के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन I:

वर्तमान में प्रचलित भारतीय दंड संहिता (IPC) के तहत आत्महत्या एक दांडिक अपराध है।

कथन II:

मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देख-रेख अधिनियम, 2017 आत्महत्या के कृत्य को अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर करता है और स्पष्ट करता है, कि आत्महत्या करने वाले को गहरे तनाव से पीड़ित समझा जाए।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन I की सही व्याख्या है।
(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं, तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
(c) कथन-I सही है, किंतु कथन-II गलत है।
(d) कथन-I गलत है, किंतु कथन-II सही है।

93. राष्ट्रीय सफाई कर्मचारी आयोग (NCSK) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. NCSK राष्ट्रीय सफाई कर्मचारी आयोग अधिनियम, 1993 के तहत गठित एक संविधिक निकाय है।
2. यह हाथ से मैला ढोने वाले कर्मियों के नियोजन का प्रतिषेध एवं उनका पुनर्वास अधिनियम, 2013 की कार्य प्रणाली की निगरानी करता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

94. निम्नलिखित घटकों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (AIBP)
2. हर खेत को पानी (HKKP)
3. जलसंभर विकास
4. प्रति बूँद अधिक फसल

उपर्युक्त में से कितने प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना (PMKSY) के घटक हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

95. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इज़ारा प्रणाली मुगल सम्राट फर्रुखसियर के शासनकाल के दौरान शुरू की गई थी।
2. इज़ारा प्रणाली एक राजस्व कृषि प्रणाली थी जिसमें राजस्व अधिकार सम्राट के करीबी कुलीनो को दिये जाते थे।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

89. Consider the following countries:

1. United Kingdom
2. United States
3. Singapore
4. United Arab Emirates

Arrange the above given countries in terms of the remittances received by India in the lowest to highest order:

(a) 2-4-1-3 *(b)* 1-2-3-4
(c) 4-2-1-3 *(d)* 3-1-4-2

90. 'Fair Use Doctrine' which was recently seen in news, relates to which of the following?

(a) Use of nuclear energy for peaceful processes.
(b) Curbing the use of single use plastics
(c) Reducing the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture
(d) Use of artificial intelligence regarding intellectual properties.

91. Amchang Wildlife Sanctuary is located in which one of the following states?

(a) Arunachal Pradesh *(b)* Assam
(c) Nagaland *(d)* Manipur

92. Consider the following statements regarding 'Suicide' in India:

Statement I:
Suicide is a criminal offence under the currently in use Indian Penal Code (IPC).

Statement II:
Mental Healthcare Act of 2017 decriminalises the act of suicide, and explicitly provides for treatment of the suicide survivor as victim of deep stress.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

93. Consider the following statements with reference to the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK):

1. The NCSK is a statutory body created under the National Commission for Safai Karamchari Act, 1993.
2. It monitors the functioning of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Rehabilitation Act, 2013.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

94. Consider the following components:

1. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)
2. Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP)
3. Watershed Development
4. Per Drop More Crop

How many of the above are the components of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

95. Consider the following statements:

1. The Izara system was introduced during the reign of Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar.
2. The Izara system was a revenue farming system wherein revenue rights were given to nobles close to the emperor.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

96. भारतीय इतिहास के संदर्भ में, 'बुर्कान्देज़' कौन थे?

(a) मुगल साम्राज्य में कुशल कारीगर जो अपने धातुकर्म के लिये जाने जाते थे।

(b) 1857 के सिपाही विद्रोह के दौरान प्रमुख नेता।

(c) चोल काल के दौरान पश्चिमी घाट का एक जनजातीय समुदाय।

(d) बंगाल के जमींदारों से जुड़े सशस्त्र सैनिक।

97. ब्रिटिश आगमन से पूर्व भारत के क्षेत्रीय राज्यों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. हैदराबाद का पहला निज़ाम 'आसफ जाह' था।
2. अवध का पहला नवाब 'बुरहान उल मुल्क' था।
3. अलीवर्दी खान बंगाल का अंतिम स्वतंत्र नवाब था।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

98. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता
2. अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा
3. धार्मिक मामलों में राज्य की तटस्थता
4. सूदखोरी पर नियंत्रण

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कराची अधिवेशन में कॉन्ग्रेस के प्रस्तावथे?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

99. निम्नलिखित श्रमिक संघों को आरंभिक से नवीनतम तक कालानुक्रमिक क्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिये:

1. अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कॉन्ग्रेस
2. भारतीय व्यापार संघ महासंघ
3. हिंद मज़दूर सभा
4. बॉम्बे मिलहैंड एसोसिएशन
5. अहमदाबाद टेक्सटाइल लेबर एसोसिएशन

नीचे दिये गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिये:

(a) 5 – 2 – 3 – 1 – 4

(b) 4 – 5 – 1 – 2 – 3

(c) 5 – 4 – 2 – 3 – 1

(d) 4 – 2 – 3 – 1 – 5

100. नरमपंथी नेतृत्व में कॉन्ग्रेस के प्रारंभिक चरण के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. नरमपंथी नेतृत्व के दौरान कॉन्ग्रेस, भारत से ब्रिटिश शासन के पूर्ण अलगाव के विचार के खिलाफ थी।
2. उन्होंने संवैधानिक तरीकों से जन-सामान्य के लिये लोकतांत्रिक अधिकारों की मांग की।
3. वर्ष 1892 में विधायिका के लिये चुने जाने पर उन्होंने मज़दूरों और कृषकों के मुद्दों को उत्साहपूर्वक उठाया एवं उनकी वकालत की।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

96. In context of Indian History, who were the "Burkandazes"?

(a) Skilled artisans in the Mughal Empire known for their metalwork.

(b) Prominent leaders during the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.

(c) A tribal community in the Western Ghats during the Chola period.

(d) Armed soldiers associated with Bengal's Zamindars.

97. With reference to Regional Kingdoms at the eve of British conquest of India, consider the following statements:

1. The first Nizam of Hyderabad was 'Asaf Jah'.
2. The first nawab of Awadh was 'Burhan Ul Mulk'.
3. Alivardi khan was the last independent nawab of Bengal.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

98. Consider the following:

1. Free speech
2. Compulsory primary education
3. Neutrality of state in religious matters
4. Control of usury

How many of the above were Congress resolutions at Karachi session?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) Only three *(d)* All four

99. Arrange the following labour associations in chronological order from earliest to latest:

1. All India Trade Union Congress
2. Indian Trade Union Federation
3. Hind Mazdoor Sabha
4. Bombay Millhand's association
5. Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association

Select the correct option, using the codes given below:

(a) 5 – 2 – 3 – 1 – 4

(b) 4 – 5 – 1 – 2 – 3

(c) 5 – 4 – 2 – 3 – 1

(d) 4 – 2 – 3 – 1 – 5

100. Consider the following statements, regarding the early phase of congress under moderate leadership:

1. Congress during the moderate phase of leadership, was against the idea of clinical separation of British rule from India.
2. They demanded democratic rights for the masses through constitutional means.
3. They enthusiastically took up the labour and peasant cause and advocated for the same, when elected to legislature in 1892.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

रफ कार्य हेतु

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

रफ कार्य हेतु

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

CIVIL SERVICES (PRELIMINARY) TEST SERIES – 2024

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

TEST BOOKLET SERIES

Test Code: P1/P2/P3-2416

TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES

TEST – 16

D

Time Allowed : Two Hours **Maximum Marks : 200**

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET *DOES NOT* HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES CODE **A, B, C** OR **D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside this line. *DO NOT* write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each question is printed both in **Hindi** and **English**. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your admission certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers:**
    THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
    (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **One-Third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
    (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
    (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no **penalty** for that question.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

Note: Hindi version of the instructions is printed on the front cover of this Booklet.

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

drishti

CIVIL SERVICES (PRELIMINARY) TEST SERIES – 2024

TEST BOOKLET SERIES

Test Code: P1/P2/P3-2416

(English Version)

ANSWER & EXPLANATION
GENERAL STUDIES
TEST – 16

D

ANSWERS

Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers
1	(b)	26	(b)	51	(d)	76	(b)
2	(c)	27	(b)	52	(c)	77	(b)
3	(b)	28	(a)	53	(b)	78	(c)
4	(b)	29	(c)	54	(d)	79	(d)
5	(a)	30	(b)	55	(a)	80	(d)
6	(d)	31	(c)	56	(c)	81	(a)
7	(c)	32	(c)	57	(b)	82	(b)
8	(b)	33	(d)	58	(a)	83	(b)
9	(b)	34	(b)	59	(b)	84	(b)
10	(a)	35	(c)	60	(d)	85	(c)
11	(c)	36	(a)	61	(a)	86	(c)
12	(d)	37	(c)	62	(d)	87	(b)
13	(c)	38	(d)	63	(d)	88	(b)
14	(a)	39	(b)	64	(b)	89	(d)
15	(b)	40	(d)	65	(b)	90	(d)
16	(a)	41	(a)	66	(a)	91	(b)
17	(c)	42	(b)	67	(c)	92	(b)
18	(c)	43	(b)	68	(c)	93	(b)
19	(b)	44	(a)	69	(c)	94	(d)
20	(c)	45	(c)	70	(a)	95	(d)
21	(b)	46	(b)	71	(d)	96	(d)
22	(c)	47	(b)	72	(b)	97	(b)
23	(d)	48	(c)	73	(b)	98	(d)
24	(b)	49	(b)	74	(a)	99.	(b)
25	(c)	50	(b)	75	(d)	100.	(a)

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

1. (b)

Explanation:

- **Orientalist scholars** defined Indian tradition in a particular way that came to be privileged as the most authentic version of true knowledge, it highlighted the classical glory of India – crafted by Aryans, the distant kin brother of Europeans – but also emphasized the subsequent degeneration of the once magnificent Aryan civilisation. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- The fundamental of this theory was that the conquered people were to be rules by their own laws – British rule tending to legitimize itself in Indian idiom. Therefore, they backed the Indian system of education and thereby set up Calcutta Madrassa, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Sanskrit College in Benaras. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Warren Hastings had **orientalist leanings,** while Cornwallis preferred greater **Anglicization. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- One aspect of Orientalism was to inform the European rulers of the customs and laws of the land to assimilate them into the subject society for more efficient administration. It was this political vision that **Fort William College at Calcutta** was established in 1800 to train civil servants in Indian languages and traditions. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

2. (c)

Explanation:

- The office of Secretary of State for India was established when the East India Company by the virtue of Government of India Act, 1858 was dissolved of its powers to govern India and the British crown took the charge of Indian administration directly. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Secretary of State was a cabinet ranked official in the British Government and was responsible to the British Parliament. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**
- Till 1919, the office of Secretary of State for India charged its expenses including salaries on the Indian coffers, it was only post the Government of India act, 1919 that the salary of Secretary of State was to be drawn from the British Budget. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- It was by the 1919 act only that the office of High Commissioner of India was established in Britain and some of the Indian trade-related functions were transferred to it, which were earlier performed by the Secretary of State for India. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

3. (b)

Explanation:

- With time the Permanent Settlement of Cornwallis grew unpopular amongst the power corridors of the British Government because there was no option to increase the revenue once settled with the Zamindars.
- In light of this Thomas Munro, then Governor of Madras Presidency proposed the Ryotwari settlement based on David Ricardo's theory of rent, where the state defined itself as the supreme landlord, and individual peasants as landowners, who obtained title by paying annual cash rents based on revenue assessments.
- Because of the absence of Zamindars as intermediaries, and freedom to dictate the rate of revenue, the revenue income of government was increased. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- With the forceful extraction of land revenue, there was a rise of money lenders in the village community, which dispensed loans to ryots at exorbitant interest rates. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- The ryotwari system did not eliminate village elites as intermediaries between the government and the peasantry. As, under ryotwari also privileged rents and special rights of the mirasidars were recognised and caste privileges of the Brahmanas respected, the existing village powers structure was hardly altered, and even more strengthened by the new system. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

4. (b)

Explanation:

- Following the **famine of 1899-1900, Lord Curzon** appointed a **famine commission** led by **MacDonnell.**
- In its report in 1901, it summarized principles of relief suggesting variations wherever necessary. The commission emphasized the benefits of year-round drought management machinery and storage of grains. It also advocated the appointment of a famine commissioner in a province when relief operations were expected to be extensive.
- It was during the reign of **Curzon** that **Younghusband's expedition to Tibet** was carried on.

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- **Curzon-Kitchener controversy:** Lord Kitchener was one of the British Empire's most distinguished soldiers. In 1902, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Indian Army. A disagreement with Kitchener over the status of the military member of the council in India (who controlled army supply and logistics, which Kitchener wanted under his own control) sparked a controversy in which Curzon was unable to secure the support of the home government. In August 1905, he resigned and returned to England. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

5. (a)

Explanation:

- Lex Loci report of 1840 **emphasized the importance and necessity of uniformity in the codification of Indian law,** relating to crime evidence and contracts.
- The British government on the basis of this report established uniform laws for crime, evidence and contracts, but the personal laws of Hindus and Muslims were purposefully left to them. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

6. (d)

Explanation:

- **Pattabhi Sitaramayya** was an eminent congress leader and a close aide of Gandhiji, joining hands with him during the Non-Cooperation movement and was also a close associate of him during the Civil Disobedience movement.
- He was the contender for the post of Congress President at the Tripuri Session, 1939, against the incumbent Subhas Chandra Bose. However, he lost the elections despite the backing of Mahatma Gandhi, who declared him as his own candidate, and Pattabhi's loss as his own loss.
- Post-independence he became a **part of constituent assembly** and was **part of the famous JVP committee** alongside Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhai Patel. The committee pondered over the question of linguistic reorganisation of states, but later ruled against the it. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

7. (c)

Explanation:

- In 1884, Behramji Malabari's note on 'Child marriage leading to enforced widowhood' led to a countrywide debate on the prohibition of Child marriage.
- Agitated by the uproar over **Rukhmabai case** the British Government passed the **Age of Consent Act of 1892,** which raised the age of consent and establishment of conjugal rights **for both married and unmarried girls from 10 years to 12 years.**
- Unlike, the earlier act of 1860 that prohibited the consummation of marriage for a Hindu girl below the age of 10 years which was passed without much opposition, the new act provoked a powerful orthodox Hindu backlash, which had a much larger base in 1890s than earlier in 1860s.
- It is to be noted here that, **the new act was only concerned with the age of consent,** the age of marriage was only tweaked three decades later with the Sharda act. Hence, one can get married to a girl of any age, but for establishing conjugal relations with her, the girl must be of at least 12 years of age. **Hence, statement I is correct but statement II is incorrect.**

8. (b)

Explanation:

- **Rampa rebellion:** Rampa Revolt, also referred to as Manyam Uprising, was a tribal insurgency led by **Alluri Sitarama Raju** in erstwhile Visakhapatnam district, then under Madras Presidency. It **began in August 1922 and lasted until Raju got arrested and killed in May 1924.** The uprising began when the British Raj wanted to increase the economic utility of lands in tribal tracts by curbing traditional practices like podu cultivation.
- **Indigo revolt:** The Indigo revolt was a peasant movement and subsequent uprising of indigo farmers against indigo planters that erupted in **1859** in Chaugacha village of Nadia, Bengal.
- **Pabna revolts:** Peasant Movements were part of social movements against British atrocities during the British Colonial Period in the **1870s-80s.** These movements existed solely to restore earlier forms of rule and social relations.
- **Paika rebellion:** Paika Rebellion of **1817** is an armed revolt against the British by the Paikas of Khurda in Odisha. The rebellion took form and shape under the leadership of Buxi Jagabandhu Bidyadhara.
- **Munda Upsrising:** IT was led by Birsa Munda in the south of Ranchi in 1899-1900. The **'Ulgulan'** or the **Great Tumult** as the movement came to be called, aimed at establishing Munda Raj by driving out the British. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

9. (b)

Explanation:

- **Cripp's mission:** Sent to India in 1942, it was the failure of the same which led to the announcement of Quit India movement.
- **Quit India Movement:** August 1942, launched with a slogan of 'Do or Die' it was a widespread movement against British rule.
- **CR formula (1944):** To break the deadlock between the Congress and the Muslim League, C Rajagopalachari, INC member who was close to Mahatma Gandhi, proposed a set of plans called the C R Formula or Rajaji Formula. This was the first acknowledgment by a Congressman about the inevitability of the partition of the country and a tacit acceptance of Pakistan.
- **Gandhi – Jinnah talks:** (September 1944) These were to discuss the CR formula.
- **Desai-Liaqat Pact:** (January 1945) Efforts continued to end the deadlock. Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly, met Liaqat Ali Khan, deputy leader of the Muslim League in that Assembly, and both of them came up with the draft proposal for the formation of an interim government at the centre.
- **Shimla Conference (June 1945):** The idea was to reconstruct the governor general's executive council pending the preparation of a new constitution. For this purpose, a conference was convened by the viceroy, Lord Wavell, at Shimla in June 1945. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

10. (a)

Explanation:

- **Sree Narayana Guru** was born on 22nd August, 1856 to Madan Asan and his wife Kuttiyamma in Chempazhanthy, a village near Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.
- From an early age, he was drawn towards asceticism. He lived as a hermit in a forest for eight years.
- He gave the famous slogan **"One Caste, One Religion, One God for All"** (Oru Jathi, Oru Matham, Oru Daivam, Manushyanu).
- In 1888, he built **a temple dedicated to Lord Shiva at Aruvippuram** which was against the caste-based restrictions of the time.
- In one temple he consecrated at Kalavancode, he kept mirrors instead of idols. This symbolised his message that the divine was within each individual.
- He became one of the greatest proponents and re-evaluators of Advaita Vedanta, the principle of non-duality put forward by Adi Shankara.
- **Sree Narayana Gurudev's Adyaropa darsanam (Darsanamala)** explains the creation of the universe.
- **Daivadasakam and Atmopadesa satakam** are a few examples of how the mystic reflections and insights closely resemble recent advances in physics. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

11. (c)

Explanation:

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar wrote many books, including:

- Castes in India: Their Mechanism, Genesis and Development: (1916)
- **The Problem of the Rupee: its origin and its solution: (1923)**
- Bahishkrit Bharat (India Ostracized): (1927)
- **The Annihilation of Caste: (1936)**
- **Federation Versus Freedom: (1939)**
- **Emancipation of untouchables**
- Thoughts on Pakistan: (1940)
- The Buddha and his Dhamma
- Baba Saheb Ambedkar's Kathmandu Speech
- Rise and Fall of Hindu Woman
- **"Who is Bharat Mata?"** was written by JL Nehru. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

12. (d)

Explanation:

- **Bharat Stree Mahamandal,** or "The Large Circle of Indian Women", was the first women's organization in India, founded by **Sarala Devi Chaudhurani in 1910.** The organization's primary goal was to promote female education. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The **center was formed in Lahore** in **November 1910** at a personal meeting of women. It was decided to hold the **opening meeting in Allahabad in December 1910** when many from different parts of India were expected to assemble there for the Congress session. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**

13. (c)

Explanation:

- The **"Fakeer of Jungheera"** is a poem written by **Henry Louis Vivian Derozio.** It was first published in 1829, when Derozio was 19 years old. The poem is **2,000 lines long** and is considered the first long poem written in English by an Indian.

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- **Henry was a poet, thinker, radical,** and one of the earliest Indian educationists to disseminate western learning and philosophy among the young men of Bengal was also crucially the first modern Indian to write of the incumbent nation extensively in English.
- The poem is about the tyranny of superstition and priest craft. It is considered a ballad of exquisite beauty, and includes keywords like **landscape, Oriental imagery, Rig-veda, and Betal Puncheesi.**
- Derozio is also known for his **radical movement,** the **"Young Bengal",** and for setting a new precedent for patriotic poetry in India. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

14. (a)

Explanation:

- **Jyotiba Phule,** a renowned social activist, was born on 11 April 1827 in **Katgun, near Pune** in Maharashtra. He was a businessman, anti-caste social reformer and writer.
- Phule's contribution to social justice, women education, social upliftment and efforts towards **eradication of the caste system and untouchability** in the many spheres of his influence and his efforts to fight all of the above elements plaguing the Indian society led him to be given the **title of Mahatma** by **Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar** a few years before his death.
- Jyotiba Phule was a well-known author and social reformer. Some of his notable works include:
- **Gulamgiri: (1873)** A famous and influential work that criticizes the caste system, **Shetkarayacha Aasud: (1881)** Also known as **Cultivator's Whipcord** and **Tritiya Ratna: (1855). Hence, option (a) is correct.**

15. (b)

Explanation:

- **National Social Conference, founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao** was the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress. It launched the famous **"Pledge Movement"** to inspire people to take an **path to prohibit child marriage. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct, and statement (2) is correct.**
- **Indian (National) Social Conference** was virtually the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress. Its **first session was held in Madras in December 1887.**
- The **Conference met annually as a subsidiary convention of the Indian National Congress,** at the same venue, and focused attention on social reform. The Conference advocated for inter-caste marriages and opposed **kulinism and polygamy.**

16. (a)

Explanation:

- The **Berlin committee** was established for Indian Independence in the year **1915.**
- Behind its formation key persons were **Virendranath Chattopadhyay, Bhupendranath Dutta, Lala Hardayal.**
- The committee was formed by the help of the German foreign office under **'Zimmerman Plan'.**
- During the First World War, the **Jugantar party arranged to import German arms** and ammunition through sympathisers and revolutionaries abroad **aiming to bring about an all-India insurrection under 'German Plot' or the 'Zimmerman Plan'. Hence, option (a) is correct.**

17. (c)

Explanation:

- Various reforms measure taken under the leadership of Curzon such as Calcutta Cooperation Act, 1899 and Indian Universities Act, 1904 along with decision of diving the province of Bengal influenced the Swadeshi movement of 1905 greatly. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The **Anti-Partition Campaign was launched by Moderates** to exert pressure on the government to prevent the unjust partition of Bengal from being implemented.
- The petitions were written to the government, public meetings were held and the ideas were spread through newspapers such as **Hitabadi, Sanjibani and Bengalee.**
- **Curzon left for Britain in 1905,** but the agitation continued for many years. King George V at his Coronation Durbar **abrogated Bengal's partition in 1911.** Lord Hardinge was the Viceroy of India in 1911. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The **Surat split of 1907** was caused by **ideological differences between the two factions.** The Moderates advocated for moderate methods of constitutional agitation. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

18. (c)

Explanation:

- A huge step forward toward Independence of India was taken at the Congress session held at **Calcutta (1906)** under the presidentship of **Dadabhai Naoroji,** where it

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

was declared that the goal of the Indian National Congress was **"self-government or swaraj like the United Kingdom or the colonies"** of Australia or Canada. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

- Later on, in **December 1929,** under the **Presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru,** the **Lahore Congress formalised** the demand of **'Purna Swaraj'** or **full independence for India.** It was declared that **26 January 1930 would be celebrated as the Independence Day** when people were to take a pledge to struggle for complete independence.

19. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Vaikom Satyagraha was launched in 1924-1925** by leaders in Kerala, including T.K. Madhavan, **K.P. Kesava Menon, and George Joseph.** The movement was cantered at the Shiva temple in Vaikom, near Kottayam.
- The **movement was a Satyagraha against untouchability in Hindu society.** The movement's goal was to allow all Hindus, regardless of caste or creed, to enter temples and use public roads.
- **Vaikom Satyagraha lasted for 604 days (20 months)** from March 30, 1924 to November 23, 1925 **marked the dawn of temple entry movements across India. Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- The movement is considered important in Indian history because of the participation of **Mahatma Gandhi and Periyar Ramasamy.**

20. (c)

Explanation:

- The practice of Sati is also known as "suttee". It involves burning a woman alive with her husband's dead body. The custom stems from the inhuman tradition in which a wife immolates herself on the funeral pyre of her deceased husband as proof of her loyalty.
- The most prominent campaigners to end the practice of sati were led by British Christian evangelists, such as William Carey, and Hindu reformers such as Ram Mohan Roy.
- The **Prohibition of the Sati Act of 1829** was an act passed by the British East India Company in India, **criminalizing the practice of Sati. The act made the practice of Sati illegal and punishable by criminal courts as "culpable homicide" Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The act was introduced by **Lord William Bentinck, the then Governor-General of India,** and was passed by the British Parliament in 1830. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

21. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Pabna Peasant Uprising (1873–76)** was a resistance movement by peasants against the landlords in Bengal. The uprising took place in the Yusufshahi pargana, which is now the Sirajganj District of Bangladesh.
- The Pabna Agrarian League was formed in 1873 by the peasants of **Yusufshahi Pargana**. The league raised funds to help with litigation expenses and held mass meetings. The league **was a peaceful movement** against the landlords, **who were forcefully collecting rents and land taxes** from the peasants. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct, and statement (2) is correct.**
- The Pabna Revolt was an agrarian uprising by the rural poor in colonial Bengal against the exploitative practices of the landlords. **Ishan Chandra Roy led the Agrarian League of Pabna.**

22. (c)

Explanation:

- The Anushilan Samiti was formed by **Satish Chandra Basu in 1902** after encouragement from Sister Nivedita and **Swami Saradananda.** He named it after Bankimchandra's play Anushilan-Tattva or theory of discipline and Pramathanath Mitra was its main patron.
- Soon Aurobindo Ghosh and Jatindranath Bannerjee joined their youth society and gymnasium with Anushilan Samiti.
- The society's goal was to organise and train the youth to start a revolutionary war against the British.
- The Samiti grew in numbers during the Swadeshi movement when a large number of young people joined it to oppose the British rule.
- It also had the support of extremist leaders like Bipin Chandra Pal and Brahmabandhab Upadhyaya.
- Its newspaper, Yugantar, popularized its ideas in Bengali while Bande Mataram did the same in English.
- The Samiti members carried out several dacoities, bomb explosions and assassinations of important British employees.

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- Legends like, **Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das, Surendranath Tagore, Jatindranath Banerjee, Bagha Jatin** were associated with Anushilan Samiti.
- Annie besant was not associated with anushilan samiti.
- **Hence, option(c) is correct.**

23. (d)

Explanation:

- The Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed in **1920** in **Tashkent** by M.N Roy, Abani Mukherjee and others after second congress of Commintern .
- **M.N Roy** was first to be elected to leadership of Commintern.
- In 1924 , many communist – **SA Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta were jailed in Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case.**
- The colonial government was greatly alarmed at the potential spread of socialist ideologies, and the resultant threat of violence and armed insurrection against the imperialist regime.
- Thus, 1923 onwards, a series of prominent activists including **Muzaffar Ahmad, S. Chettiar, S.A. Dange, Ghulam Hussain** among others were arrested and charged with conspiring to separate India from Britain through armed revolution.
- Through these arrests and trials, the government hoped to crush the Socialist movement in India entirely.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

24. (b)

Explanation:

- **Caste Movements :** As in earlier periods, the varied contradictions of the Indian society found expression in caste associations and movements. These movements could be divisive, conservative and at timespotentially radical, and included:
  - **Self-respect movement (1925) — E.V.Ramaswamy Naicker (Madras)**
  - Satyashodhak activists in Satara (Maharashtra) by **Jyotirao Phule**
  - Bhaskar Rao Jadhav (Maharashtra)
  - **Mahars under Ambedkar** (Maharashtra)
  - Radical Ezhavas under K. Aiyappan and C. Kesavan in Kerala
  - Yadavs in Bihar for improvement in social status
  - Unionist Party under Fazl-i-Hussain (Punjab)

Hence, option(b) is correct.

25. (c)

Explanation:

- **Three demands of** Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement were:
  1. Favourable treaty for Turkey
  2. Redressal of Punjab wrongs
  3. Establishment of swaraj
- **Techniques used:**
  - Boycott of government-run schools, colleges, law courts, municipality and government service, foreign cloth, liquor; setting up of national schools, colleges, panchayats and using khadi; second stage to include civil disobedience by non-payment of taxes.

Hence, option (c) is correct.

26. (b)

Explanation:

- It was done to primarily to **curb the revolutionary extremism. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- **Bihar and Orissa were taken out of Bengal and Assam was made a separate province. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The annulment was not taken well by the Muslims, consequently, the British **shifted the administrative capital from Calcutta to Delhi,** as the place was associated with Muslim glory.
- The Indian National Congress (INC) in a meeting in 1905 resolved to **condemn the partition of Bengal** and support the anti-partition and Swadeshi Movement.
- It was headed by Gopal Krishan Gokhale. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The radical nationalists wanted the movement to be taken outside Bengal and go beyond just the boycott of foreign goods.

27. (b)

Explanation:

- In the history of Indian Independence Movement, students, all over the subcontinent played a significant and active role. Students had organized themselves under several organizations, All-Bengal Students Association being one of them.
- It was formed in **1928,** and the office bearers were students studying in Kolkata (formerly Calcutta) district of the state of West Bengal. In 1928, students studying

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

in several educational institutions of Kolkata including **Presidency College, Scottish Church College were expelled due to "unruly conduct".**

- This act was protested by students, and hence on February 17th, 1928, students studying in the colleges of Kolkata went on a strike. Thereafter, students of Scottish Church, Presidency and Jadavpur Engineering Colleges organized a Provincial Students' Conference in Albert Hall, wherein they proposed for a single association for organizing the students.
- The second meeting was held on **March 6th, 1928,** and the final shape was provided in a four-day long conference held in September 1928.
- The **conference was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru,** and thus the **All-Bengal Students Association was formed in 1928. Hence, statement (1) NOT is correct.**
- The **Bardoli satyagraha,** launched 90 years ago in February 1928, is one such episode in India's national movement which not just elevated **Sardar Vallabhai Patel** to a new pinnacle of glory and greatness, but also revived the sagging morale of Mahatma Gandhi, undeniably still in 'recovery mode' after the setback of withdrawing the non-cooperation movement after the Chauri Chaura violence. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

28. (a)

Explanation:

- **Vinayak Savarkar wrote 'Mazzini Charitra'** (a translation of the Italian revolutionary Mazzini's writings).
- In 1901, Savarkar was enrolled in **Fergusson College in Pune, Maharashtra.**
- During his college life, he was deeply inspired by Giuseppe Mazzini, an Italian revolutionary
- The latter played a central role in the Unification of Italy.
- Around the same time, he became a member of the Abhinav Bharat Society, established in 1904. **Hence, option(a) is correct.**

29. (c)

Explanation:

- **On 30 April 1908, Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki** threw a bomb on the **carriage of the Chief Presidency Magistrate Douglas Kingsford** of Calcutta in Muzaffarpur district in present-day Bihar. It resulted in the killing of 2 women who were aboard the carriage. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- While Khudiram Bose was arrested Prafulla Chaki committed suicide. The historic trial of this incident, known as the Muzaffarpur Conspiracy Case (1908), started on 21 May 1908 and was presided over by **Judge Corndoff. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Khudiram Bose was tried along with his accomplices, Mrityunjay Chakraborty and Kishorimohan Bandopadhyay.
- However, Mrityunjay died during the trial and Kishorimohan was tried separately.

30. (b)

Explanation:

- **Champaran Satyagraha** was the first attempt at mobilising the Indian masses by Gandhi on an invitation by **Rajkumar Shukla** in the context of **indigo peasants** of Champaran. This Gandhian Movement was the **First Civil Disobedience** in India.
- It was mainly due to the **Tinkathia system of indigo farmers,** where peasants were forced to grow **indigo on 3/20 part of their total land.**
- Gandhi intervened in the matter but was asked to leave the place by authorities. However, Gandhi refused to leave, thus disobeying the order. Eventually, Gandhi was able to convince the government about the illness of the Tinkathia system and look into the matter.
- The **government appointed a committee** to go into the matter and nominated **Gandhi as a member.** As a result, the Tinkathia system was abolished, and in a compromise settlement, only 25 % of the money taken by peasants was compensated.
- **Participants: Rajendra Prasad, Narhari Parekh, and J.B. Kripalani. Hence, option (b) is correct.**

31. (c)

Explanation:

- **Shyamji Krishnavarma had started in London in 1905 an Indian Home Rule Society—'India House'**—as a centre for Indian students, a scholarship scheme to bring radical youth from India, and a journal The Indian Sociologist. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Revolutionaries such as Savarkar and Hardayal** became the members of **India House.** Madanlal Dhingra

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

from this circle assassinated the India office bureaucrat **Curzon-Wyllie in 1909. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

- Soon, London became too dangerous for the revolutionaries, particularly after Savarkar had been extradited in 1910 and transported for life in the **Nasik conspiracy case.**
- New centres emerged on the continent—**Paris and Geneva**—from where **Madam Bhikaji Cama,** a Parsi revolutionary who had developed contacts with French socialists and who brought out **Bande Mataram, and Ajit Singh operated.**
- And after 1909 when Anglo-German relations deteriorated, **Virendranath Chattopadhyaya** chose **Berlin** as his base.
- The Ghadr Party was a revolutionary group organised around a weekly newspaper. **"The Ghadr with its headquarters at San Francisco".**

32. (c)

Explanation:

- **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association:** HRA was later reorganized as the **Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA).**
- It was established in **1928** at **Feroz Shah Kotla in New Delhi by Chandra Shekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Thapar** and **Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- It aimed to overthrow **British colonial authority** through an armed revolution. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- HSRA planned the **shooting of J. P. Saunders,** a British Policeman at Lahore in 1928 **to avenge the killing of Lala Lajpat Rai.**
- **Chandrasekhar Azad:** A mentor to Singh, Azad was involved in the **Kakori train robbery** and other actions aimed at undermining British rule. He vowed never to be captured alive and kept his promise until his last breath.
- **Rajguru and Sukhdev:** Close associates of Singh and Azad, both played critical roles in various revolutionary activities and were eventually executed alongside Singh.

33. (d)

Explanation:

- **Tilak** launched the **Indian Home Rule League** in April 1916 at Belgaum. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- **Annie Besant** launched the **Home Rule League** in September 1916 at Madras. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- They had the common objective of achieving self-government in India.
- There was an informal understanding between both the leagues wherein Tilak's league worked in Maharashtra (except Bombay), Karnataka, Berar and the Central Provinces. Besant's league worked in the rest of the country.
- **Tilak's league had its headquarters in Delhi. It had 6 branches.** Besant's league had 200 branches and was a looser organisation compared to Tilak's.
- The two leagues worked closely with one another. However, they did not merge to avoid friction between both the leaders.

34. (b)

Explanation:

- In **1510,** the Portuguese governor in India, **Alfonso de Albuquerque,** captured the city of Goa. At that time, **Yusuf Adil Shah** was the ruler of the **Bijapur Sultanate.**
- The capture of Goa was a significant event in the history of Portuguese India, marking their entry into the Indian subcontinent and establishing a strategic foothold on the western coast.
- **Yusuf Adil Shah was the founder of the Adil Shahi dynasty,** and his reign over Bijapur lasted from 1490 to 1510.
- The Portuguese presence in Goa played a crucial role in the expansion of their maritime trade routes and influence in the Indian Ocean region during the Age of Discovery.
- So, Yusuf Adil Shah is the correct answer as he was the ruler of Bijapur when Goa was captured by the Portuguese under Alfonso de Albuquerque. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

35. (c)

Explanation:

- During the **early 17th century,** the East India Company sought permission from the **Mughal Emperor Jahangir** to establish a factory (trading post) in Surat, a prominent port on the west coast of India. **In 1608, Captain Hawkins** had initially attempted to obtain favorable trading terms from the Mughal authorities, but he faced challenges, including the resistance from local Portuguese authorities.

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- Captain Best's successful return to Surat aboard the "Dragon" and the "Hoseander" was a moment of triumph eagerly awaited by the East India Company's factors and supercargoes
- Despite the prevailing doubts, **Aldworth** remained steadfast in his belief that Best's victory over the Portuguese had eliminated the Mogul's opposition. Aldworth insisted that the firman would inevitably be dispatched. This divergence of views among the Company members reflected the uncertainty surrounding the reception of the firman, even in the wake of a notable military success against the Portuguese.
- Therefore , it was in **1613** that **Thomas Aldworth,** a representative of the East India Company, secured the necessary permission from Jahangir to establish the **factory at Surat.** This marked an important step in the East India Company's efforts to establish a foothold for its trade in the Indian subcontinent.
- The factory at Surat became one of the early centers for the East India Company's commercial activities in India, setting the stage for the Company's later expansion and influence in the region. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

36. (a)

Explanation:

- In 1715, **John Surman** led an **English mission to the court of Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar,** securing three significant farmans that became **the Magna Carta** for the East India Company. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- These farmans were granted valuable privileges in **Bengal, Gujarat, and Hyderabad. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- In Bengal, the Company's imports and exports were exempted from additional customs duties, with only an annual payment of 3,000 rupees.
- Furthermore, the **Company gained permission to issue dastaks (passes)** for goods transportation and to rent more lands around Calcutta. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- In Hyderabad, existing privileges of freedom from trade duties were retained, requiring only the payment of prevailing rent for Madras.
- Surat saw a notable exemption for an annual payment of 10,000 rupees, absolving the East India Company from all duties.
- Additionally, a significant decree mandated that coins minted at Bombay by the Company would have currency throughout the entire Mughal empire. These farmans played a crucial role in establishing and securing the Company's economic and trade interests in different regions of India.

37. (c)

Explanation:

- The **Seven Years' War (1756-1763)** reignited conflict **between French and British** forces in India. In 1758, under Count de Lally, the French captured the English fort of St. David and Vizianagaram. The **British retaliated, seizing Chandernagore in Bengal in 1757.**
- The decisive turn occurred in the south, where the British defended Madras and defeated the French at the **Battle of Wandiwash in 1760.** Wandiwash marked the decisive battle of the third Carnatic War, initiated by the English in January 1760.
- Following Wandiwash, Pondicherry fell to the British in 1761 after eight months of French defense. Lally, captured and taken as a prisoner of war, was executed in France in 1766. The French lost Jinji and Mahe, significantly reducing their power in India. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**
- The **Treaty of Peace of Paris in 1763 concluded the war,** returning Chandernagar and Pondicherry to France.

38. (d)

Explanation:

- **Nadir Shah, the Persian ruler, invaded India in 1739** during the reign of Mughal Emperor **Muhammad Shah**. The invasion resulted in the sacking of Delhi, and Nadir Shah took away significant treasures, including the famous Kohinoor diamond and the Peacock Throne. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The **third battle of Panipat** took place in **1761,** and it was fought **between Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Marathas,** not with Mughal Emperor Alamgir-II. Alamgir-II was not involved in the third Battle of Panipat; it was fought between the Marathas and the Afghan forces led by Ahmad Shah Abdali. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

39. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Subsidiary Alliance** was introduced by **Lord Wellesley,** who served as the **Governor-General** of India from **1798 to 1805.** Lord Wellesley implemented

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

the Subsidiary Alliance policy as a strategic measure to strengthen British influence and control over various princely states in India.

- The concept aimed to ensure the protection of British interests and maintain stability by having a British force stationed within the territories of the princely states that entered into subsidiary alliances.
- **Nizam of Hyderabad:** The **Nizam was the first to accept the Subsidiary Alliance.** The Treaty of Subsidiary Alliance was signed between the British East India Company and the Nizam in 1798. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- **Nawab of Awadh:** The Nawab of Awadh accepted the Subsidiary Alliance in 1801.
- **Holkar's of Marathas:** The Holkars resisted initially, but after the defeat in the Second Anglo-Maratha War, Holkar's accepted the Subsidiary Alliance in 1818. They were the last ones to accept it.
- **Rajput's of Jodhpur:** The Rajputs, including Jodhpur, were gradually brought under the Subsidiary Alliance system during the early 19th century.

40. (d)

Explanation:

- The **Battle of Buxar** involved the British East India Company and the combined forces of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daula, and **the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II. Hence, pair (1) is NOT correctly matched.**
- The annexation and the subsequent events leading to the British Raj took place after the Indian Rebellion of 1857, and it was under the rule of **Bahadur Shah II,** the son of Akbar Shah II. **Hence, pair (3) is NOT correctly matched.**
- The **Battle of Plassey took place in 1757,** and the key figures were Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal, and Robert Clive of the British East India Company. The mughal ruler at the time of Battle of Plassey was **Alamgir-II. Hence, pair (2) is NOT correctly matched.**

41. (a)

Explanation:

- **Treaty of Madras:** This treaty was signed in **1769** between the British East India Company and the Mysore ruler Hyder Ali after the First Anglo-Mysore War.
- **Treaty of Salbai:** Also known as the First Anglo-Maratha War, the Treaty of Salbai was signed in **1782** between the British East India Company and the Marathas.
- **Treaty of Seringapatam:** This treaty was signed in **1792** after the Third Anglo-Mysore War between the British East India Company and Tipu Sultan, resulting in the cession of territory by Tipu Sultan.
- **Treaty of Bassein:** The Treaty of Bassein was signed in **1802** between the British East India Company and the Peshwa Baji Rao II, marking the end of the Second Anglo-Maratha War.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

42. (b)

Explanation:

- Officially called the **Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act,** it was popularly known as the **Rowlatt Act.**
- It was based on the recommendations made in the previous year to the **Imperial Legislative Council** by the Rowlatt Commission, headed by the British judge, **Sir Sidney Rowlatt,** to investigate the **'seditious conspiracy'** of the Indian people. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- All the elected Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council voted against the bill, but they were in a minority and easily overruled by the official nominees. All the elected Indian members—who included **Muhammed Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Mazhar Ul Haq**—resigned in protest. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The act allowed political activists to be tried without juries or even imprisoned without trial. It allowed arrest of Indians without warrant on the mere suspicion of 'treason'. Such suspects could be tried in secrecy without recourse to legal help. **A special cell consisting of three high court judges was to try such suspects,** and there was no court of appeal above that panel. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

43. (b)

Explanation:

- In the aftermath of the massacre at **Jallianwalla Bagh,** the Secretary of State for India, Edwin Montagu, ordered that a committee of inquiry be formed to investigate the matter.
- On October 14, 1919, the Government of India announced the formation of the **Disorders Inquiry Committee,** more widely known as the **Hunter**

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

Committee/Commission after the name of its chairman, Lord William Hunter, former Solicitor General for Scotland and Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland.

- The **purpose of the commission** was to "investigate the recent disturbances in Bombay, Delhi and Punjab, about their causes, and the measures taken to cope with them".
- **There were three Indians among the members,** namely, **Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad,** Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University and advocate of the Bombay High Court; **Pandit Jagat Narayan,** lawyer and Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces; and **Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan,** lawyer from Gwalior State. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- The final report of the commission unanimously **condemned the actions of General Dyer.** However, it **did not impose any penal or disciplinary actions** on him.

44. (a)

Explanation:

- In **December,1920** at **Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress** the programme of non-cooperation was endorsed. An important change was made in the Congress creed: now, instead of having the attainment of self-government through constitutional means as its goal, the Congress decided to have the attainment of swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means, thus **committing itself to an extra-constitutional mass struggle.**
- At this stage, some leaders like **Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Annie Besant, G.S. Kharpade, and B.C. Pal left the Congress as they believed in a constitutional and lawful struggle,** while some others like **Surendranath Banerjea** founded the Indian National Liberal Federation and played a minor role in national politics henceforward. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- After Gandhi's arrest in March 1922, there was disintegration, disorganisation, and demoralisation among nationalist ranks.
- One section, known as **'Swarajists',** led by C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru, and Ajmal Khan **wanted an end to the boycott of legislative councils so that the nationalists could enter them** to expose the basic weaknesses of these assemblies and use these councils as an arena of political struggle to arouse popular enthusiasm. They wanted, in other words, to 'end or mend' these councils, i.e., if the government did not respond to the nationalists' demands, then they would obstruct the working of these councils. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The other school of thought led by **C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, and M.A. Ansari** came to be known as the **'No-changers'.** The **'No-Changers' opposed council entry,** advocated concentration on constructive work, and continuation of boycott and non-cooperation, and quiet preparation for resumption of the suspended civil disobedience programme. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

45. (c)

Explanation:

- According to the Communist Party of India's (CPI) official history, the party was founded in late **1925 in Kanpur** (now in Uttar Pradesh state). **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Earlier in the decade, however, a number of people, both within and outside India, attempted to establish a communist presence on the subcontinent. Notable was a manifesto issued in 1920 in **Tashkent** (now in Uzbekistan) by **Manabendra Nath Roy** (who would become the party's first leader), **Abani Mukherji, and Roy's wife Evelyn** that called for the creation of a communist party in India.
- In December 1947, the Communist Party of India (CPI) had denounced the Indian independence as 'fake'—with the slogan, **'ye azadi jhooti hai'**—and termed the Congress government led by Nehru as the stooges of Anglo-American imperialism and the feudal forces within the country. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- In February–March 1948, in its Second Congress in Calcutta, the CPI adopted its 'Political Thesis', which formally declared that the national government established on August 15, 1947 was indeed the major enemy of the Indian people and hence required to be changed through general revolution.

46. (b)

Explanation:

- **Nehru Report:** This was the first major attempt by the Indians to draft a constitutional framework for the country. The committee included Tej Bahadur Sapru,

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

Subhas Chandra Bose, M.S. Aney, Mangal Singh, Ali Imam, Shuaib Qureshi, and G.R. Pradhan as its members. The report was finalised by **August 1928.**

- **Civil Disobedience Movement:** The historic Dandi march, marking the launch of the Civil Disobedience Movement, began on **March 12, 1930** and Gandhi broke the salt law by picking up a lump of salt at Dandi on April 6. The violation of the law was seen as a symbol of the Indian people's resolve not to live under British-made laws and, therefore, under British rule.
- **Delhi Proposals of Muslim League:** In December 1927, a large number of Muslim leaders had met at Delhi at the Muslim League session and evolved four proposals for their demands to be incorporated into the draft constitution. These proposals, which were accepted by the Madras session of the Congress (December 1927), came to be known as the **'Delhi Proposals'.**
- **Jinnah's Fourteen Points:** Jinnah in **March 1929** gave **14 points** which were to become the basis of all future propaganda of **the Muslim League.**
- **Bomb explosion in Central Legislative Assembly:** Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on **April 8, 1929** to protest against the passage of the Public Safety Bill and Trade Disputes Bill aimed at curtailing civil liberties of citizens in general and workers in particular.
- **Irwin Declaration:** The declaration was made in the form of an official communique in the Indian Gazette on **October 31, 1929.** It promoised Dominion status for India. However, there was no time scale. The dominion status promised by Irwin would not be available for a long time to come.
- **Simon Commission Report:** The Simon Commission published a two-volume report in **May 1930.** It proposed the abolition of dyarchy and the establishment of representative government in the provinces which should be given autonomy. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

47. (b)

Explanation:

- **Bengal:** There was little participation of Muslims in the movements. Despite this, Bengal provided the largest number of arrests as well as the highest amount of violence. During the same period, Surya Sen's Chittagong revolt group carried out a raid on two armouries and declared the establishment of a provisional government. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Assam:** The **civil disobedience failed to regain the heights attained in 1921–22** due to divisive issues: the growing conflicts between Assamese and Bengalis, Hindus and Muslims, and the tensions developing from the inflow of Muslim peasants from the densely populated east Bengal. However, a successful student strike against the Cunningham Circular, which banned students' participation in politics, was seen in May 1930. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Manipur and Nagaland:** These areas took a brave part in the movement. At the young age of 13, **Rani Gaidinliu,** a Naga spiritual leader, who followed her cousin **Haipou Jadonang,** born in what is now the state of Manipur, raised the banner of revolt against foreign rule. **"We are free people, the white men should not rule over us,"** she declared. She urged the people not to pay taxes or work for the British— in the tradition established by the freedom struggle in the rest of India. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

48. (c)

Explanation:

- The **Gandhi-Irwin pact** was signed between the viceroy, representing the British Indian Government, and Gandhi, representing the Indian people, in Delhi on **March 5, 1931.**
- Irwin on behalf of the government agreed on:
  - **Immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence;**
  - Remission of all fines not yet collected;
  - Return of all lands not yet sold to third parties;
  - Lenient treatment to those government servants who had resigned;
  - **Right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption (not for sale). Hence, option (c) is correct.**
  - **Right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing; and**
  - Withdrawal of emergency ordinances.
- The viceroy, however, turned down two of Gandhi's demands:
  - Public enquiry into police excesses, and
  - Commutation of Bhagat Singh and his comrades' death sentence to life sentence.
- Gandhi on behalf of the Congress agreed:
  - To suspend the civil disobedience movement, and

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- To **participate in the next Round Table Conference** on the constitutional question around the three linchpins of federation, Indian responsibility, and reservations and safeguards that may be necessary in India's interests (covering such areas as defence, external affairs, position of minorities, financial credit of India, and discharge of other obligations).

49. (b)

Explanation:

- The first Round Table Conference (RTC) was held in **London** between **November 1930** and **January 1931.** It was opened officially by **King George V** on November 12, 1930 and chaired by **Ramsay MacDonald.**
- This was the **first conference arranged between the British and the Indians as equals.** The Congress and some prominent business leaders refused to attend, but many other groups of Indians were represented at the conference. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **The Government of India was represented by Narendra Nath Law, Bhupendra Nath Mitra, C.P. Ramaswami Iyer,** and M. Ramachandra Rao.
- The second Round Table Conference was held in London from September 7, 1931 to December 1, 1931. The Indian National Congress nominated Gandhi as its sole representative. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and Madan Mohan Malaviya were also there. There were many Indian participants, besides the Congress
- **The Government of India was represented by C.P. Ramaswami Iyer,** Narendra Nath Law, and M. Ramachandra Rao. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- The **princes were also not too enthusiastic about a federation,** especially after the possibility of the formation of a Congress government at the centre had receded after the suspension of civil disobedience movement. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

50. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Communal Award** was announced by the British prime minister, **Ramsay MacDonald,** on August 16, 1932.
- The Communal Award, based on the findings of the **Indian Franchise Committee** (also called the **Lothian Committee),** established separate electorates and reserved seats for minorities, including the depressed classes, which were granted 78 reserved seats.
- **Muslims, Europeans, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, depressed classes, women,** and even the **Marathas** were to get separate electorates. Such an arrangement for the depressed classes was to be made for a period of 20 years. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- In the provincial legislatures, the seats were to be distributed on communal basis.
- The existing seats of the provincial legislatures were to be doubled.
- The Muslims, wherever they were in minority, were to be granted a weightage.
- Except in the Northwest Frontier Province, 3 per cent seats were to be reserved for women in all provinces.
- The depressed classes were to be declared/accorded the status of minority.
- The depressed classes were to get 'double vote', one to be used through separate electorates and the other to be used in the general electorates.
- Allocation of seats were to be made for labourers, landlords, traders, and industrialists.
- In the province of Bombay, 7 seats were to be allocated for the Marathas.

51. (d)

Explanation:

- El-Nino primarily refers to an abnormal warming of ocean surface waters over the **eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean.**
- El-Nino and Southern oscillation are two interrelated atmospheric conditions where El-Nino is concerned with the water temperature and sea levels, while Southern oscillation is a specific atmospheric condition that is a measure of the difference in sea-level air pressure over western and eastern sides of the Pacific Ocean.
- This atmospheric difference is usually taken to as difference between the atmospheric pressures over **the island of Tahiti in the Central Pacific** near to **the coast of Peru** to that of the island of **Darwin in Eastern Pacific,** near to the coast of Africa. Durin, El-Nino years this gradient gets reversed leading to a higher pressure over **Darwin Island** than that of Tahiti Island. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- During a neutral year, the tropical regions because of the exposure to sunlight, the sea surface in the Pacific Ocean is quite warm. When the trade winds move over the Pacific Ocean, they push these relatively warm waters, which also become lighter, in the westward direction.

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- So, the surface waters in the eastern Pacific Ocean, that is near the South American coast, get pushed towards the west. It is replaced by the relatively cooler waters from below. The warmer surface waters continue to get pushed till they encounter a landmass in the islands at Philippines and Indonesia.
- The result of this process is the accumulation of relatively warm waters near Indonesia, called the **Western Pacific Warm Pool,** and relatively **cold waters near Ecuador and Peru.**
- This sweeping of surface waters and its accumulation also results in a relative rise in sea levels near Indonesia.
- But, during the El-nino year ability of the trade winds to push warmer surface waters towards the Indonesian coast. Not enough warmer water is swept towards western Pacific Ocean, leading to a lower sea surface level off the Indonesian coast. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Both El Nino and La Nina usually begin to develop in the **March to June** season, reach their peak strength in the winters and then begin to dissipate in the post winter season. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- Although, in El-nino years generally there has been lower than average monsoon rains but, it is not always true because of the presence of Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), a strong IOD can neutralise the effect of **El-Nino. Hence, statement (4) is NOT correct.**

52. (c)

Explanation:

- **Personal laws in India are under the List-III (concurrent list)** of the seventh schedule of the Indian constitution, this implies that both the central and state legislatures can make their own laws on the subject matter, but in case of a conflict the former will prevail, till then **Doctrine of Harmonious Construction** will come into play, that is, elements of both the laws will be made to converge as much as possible.
- In India, the Uniform Civil Code is applied in the state of Goa, by its legislative assembly. **Hence, statement-I is correct, and statement-II is NOT correct.**

53. (b)

Explanation:

- Recently, the Supreme Court in one of its judgement clarified that Governors acting in their statutory capacity as University Chancellors are not bound by **the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.**
- When acting as Chancellor of a university under statute, the Governor does so in a **separate and distinct capacity** from their role as state governor.
- The Governor's actions as Chancellor are unrelated to their powers and duties as Governor hence **not bound to act under the aid and advice** of the council of ministers.
- As per Article 154 of the constitution read with Article 163 of the constitution, the Governor had to act in accordance to the aid and advice of the state council of ministers, except in matters in which he is required to act in his discretion.
- One thing to be noted here is that, acting as the Chancellor of a state university is not a constitutional duty but a statutory duty delegated on to the governor, by virtue of an act of the state legislature.
- **Hence, Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.**

54. (d)

Explanation:

- **National Research Foundation (NRF)** will be the apex body in the country to provide strategic direction for **research, innovation, and entrepreneurship** in the fields of:
- natural sciences including mathematics, engineering and technology, environmental and earth sciences, health and agriculture, and scientific and technological interfaces of humanities and **social sciences. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- The Foundation will be financed through grants and loans from the central government, **donations to the fund, income from investments** of the amounts received by the Foundation, and all amounts with the Fund for Science and Engineering Research set up under the 2008 Act. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- NRF will have a **Governing Board headed by the Prime Minister of India.** NRF's functioning will be governed by an **Executive Council chaired by the Principal Scientific Adviser** to the Government of India.
- The Foundation will have an **Executive Council** to undertake implementation. The functions of the Executive Council include considering applications for the grant of financial assistance, prescribing regulations

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

regarding applications for financial assistance, requirements for extension of assistance, and grounds for revocation of assistance, and preparing budget of the Foundation and maintaining its accounts. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**

55. (a)

Explanation:

- The **Ministry of Mines of India defines critical minerals** as those minerals that are essential for economic development and national security. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Based on their individual needs and strategic considerations, different countries create their own lists of critical minerals — the US has a list of 50 minerals, the EU has 34, the UK has 18 minerals, Japan has a set of 31 minerals and Australia has identified 26 minerals. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- Import dependency is not the sole criterion for the classification of any mineral as critical, and **neither India is totally import dependent** for all the elements listed in the Critical mineral list. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

56. (c)

Explanation:

- The **Anand Marriage Act of 1909** was passed by the British Imperial (that is, Governor General) Legislative Council to establish the legal "validity of the marriage ceremony common among the **Sikhs** called **Anand Karaj."**
- Although, this act granted legal recognition for the ceremony, but it didn't contain any provisions to register marriage. That is why, the followers of the Sikh community had to register marriages under the Hindu Marriage Act which dealt with Hindus, Jains, Buddhists and Sikhs.
- Amended in 2012, The Anand Marriage Act provided for registration of marriages under the act itself, **according to the amended bill, couples whose marriages have been registered under this Act will not be required to get their marriage registered under the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths Act, 1969 or any other law for the time being in force.**
- While the central government approved the amendments, it was left for individual states and Union territories to frame respective rules for the registration of Anand marriages.

Hence, option (c) is correct.

57. (b)

Explanation:

- **Euclid is a space telescope** launched by **European Space Agency (ESA)** in July 2023, to study dark matter and dark energy. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Will work in the **infrared and visible spectrum** of light. **India's XpoSAT is based on X-ray spectrum. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Euclid aims **to create a highly accurate 3D map of the universe** by observing billions of galaxies up to 10 billion light-years away. It will reveal how dark energy has influenced the stretching and separation of matter over cosmic time. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

58. (a)

Explanation:

- Hearing a petition filed by Public Interest Foundation, **the Supreme Court** on September 25, 2018, made it **mandatory for political parties to publish the details of criminal cases pending against their candidates,** including on their websites, in a format prescribed by the Election Commission of India. While candidates did declare the cases pending against them in their election affidavits to the ECI before the ruling, the Supreme Court order made it mandatory for the information to be widely publicised. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- In 2020, the Supreme Court in a further ruling stated that just not the furnishing of details, parties also need to give reasons for selecting a candidate, who have a criminal record. As per the ruling, he information would have to be published in one local vernacular newspaper, one national newspaper and on the official social media platforms of the political party within 48 hours of the selection or not less than two weeks before the first date of nominations, whichever is earlier. It is to be noted here that, the regulations are from the Supreme Court, **not under the RPA act. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Article 102 of the Constitution deals with grounds for disqualification of a parliamentarian. Sub-clause (e) of Article 102(1) says an MP will lose his membership of the House "if he is so disqualified by or under any law made by Parliament". The law in this case is the RP Act.

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- **Section 8(3) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951** states that "a person convicted of any offence and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than two years shall be disqualified from the date of such conviction and shall continue to be disqualified for a further period of six years since his/her release." Therefore, **it is the RPA** which is **dealing with disqualification** of the convicted candidates, not the constitution per se. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- **In case of conviction, the disqualification is immediate,** and the **conviction itself becomes a notification for disqualification,** further not requiring any further notification from any other authority including the presiding officer of the assembly. **Section 8(4) of the RPA** added in 2013, did provide for a **leeway period** between conviction and disqualification to provide for time to appeal in a higher court, but the same was struck down by the apex court in **Lily Thomas case. Hence, statement (4) is NOT correct.**

59. (b)

Explanation:

- The Central Government announces **Fair and Remunerative Prices** which are determined on the recommendation of **the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)** and announced by the **Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).**
- The FRP is based on the **Rangarajan Committee** report on reorganizing the sugarcane industry.
- The **pricing of sugarcane** is governed by the **statutory provisions of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966** issued under **the Essential Commodities Act (ECA), 1955. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Cane reservation area and bonding:** Every designated mill is obligated to purchase from cane farmers within the cane reservation area, and conversely, **farmers are bound to sell to the mill.** This ensures a minimum supply of cane to a mill, while committing the mill to procure at a **minimum price. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Levy sugar obligation:** Every sugar mill **mandatorily surrenders 10% of its production to the central government** at a **price lower than the market price** – this is known as levy sugar. This enables the central government to get access to low-cost sugar stocks for distribution through PDS. This **regulation has been done away** with, on the recommendation of C. Rangarajan committee. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- As per the regulations, it is **mandated to pack 100% of foodgrains and 20% of Sugar into Jute bags. Hence, statement (4) is NOT correct.**

60. (d)

Explanation:

- **There are 9 Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO):**
  1. China
  2. India
  3. **Kazakhstan**
  4. **Kyrgyzstan**
  5. Russia
  6. Pakistan
  7. Tajikistan
  8. **Uzbekistan**
  9. Iran
- **Turkmenistan** follows what it terms as a **'Neutrality-based Foreign Policy'.** Aspiring to be the Switzerland of Central Asia, it has attempted to stay out of regional political and economic organisations. In 1995, the United Nations General Assembly even adopted a resolution, A/50/80, recognising and supporting the neutrality of Turkmenistan. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- This is the reason why Turkmenistan is not a member to the SCO.

61. (a)

Explanation:

- The Government of India enacted **'The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights (PPVFR)** Act, 2001'. The legislation recognizes the contributions of both **commercial plant breeders** and **farmers** in plant breeding activity and provides to implement TRIPS agreement of WTO in a way that supports the specific socio-economic interests of all the stakeholders including private, public sectors, and research institutions as well as resource constrained farmers.
- One thing to be noted here is that this act recognizes farmer as a **Breeder, Cultivator and Conserver.**
- **No Plant Variety can be Patented in India,** neither under the Indian Patent Act, 1970 or under the PPFVR, but can be granted Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) under the latter. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- IPR is just an acknowledgement of a novel product or process it doesn't grant doesn't any exclusivity to market or manufacture the product.
- **The Act facilitates protection of not only new, but even extant (existing) varieties.** That includes those notified under the Seeds Act (1966), farmers' varieties and varieties of common knowledge. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- It entitles farmers to save, use, sow, re-sow, exchange, share or sell their produce (including seed) from a protected variety. This is as long as they do not resort to branding or packaging of the variety for commercial purposes. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- Any plant breeder or researcher can use a registered variety for conducting experiment and research, or as an initial source of genetic material (parent) for the purpose of developing another variety. This is so long as the protected variety isn't used as parent repeatedly to produce commercial seed, which requires the prior authorisation of the original breeder/farmer. **Hence, statement (4) is NOT correct.**

62. (d)

Explanation:

- **Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is a non-statutory executive body** under the Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India. It derives its mandate from the Delhi Police Special Establishment act (DPSE, Act)
- The said act **doesn't have any provisions for the tenure of Director** or any other officer of the CBI, rather it is the Central Vigilance Act which provides for the security if tenure for two-years in office to the Director, CBI. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- As per recent amendments to **The Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act,1946** and the **Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) Act, 2003,** the central government can extend the tenure of the chiefs of CBI and Enforcement Directorate (ED) by one year at a time after they have completed their two-year terms up to a cumulative tenure of five years, and the same is upheld by the Apex court in one of its hearings. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The Director of CBI is selected based on the recommendations of a committee comprising of Prime Minister as the Chairperson, the Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha (or the leader of single largest party in opposition) and the Chief Justice of India or a judge of the supreme court nominated by it.
- While the director of ED is appointed by a commission with Central Vigilance commissioner as chairperson with two Vigilance commissioners along with secretaries of **M/o Home Affairs, D/o Personnel and training, and the D/o Revenue as members. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- **CBI** is under the **Department of Personnel and Training while ED is under the Ministry of Finance. Hence, statement (4) is NOT correct.**

63. (d)

Explanation:

- During **oil extraction** and related processes some **amount of natural gas is generated,** which is usually **called flare gas,** because as a measure of safety it is underwent a process called flaring that is burnt to prevent any widespread leakage. India is in talks with Iraq, instead of burning the gas needs to be captured and liquified for transportation to India. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

64. (b)

Explanation:

- Government announces **minimum support prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated crops** and **fair and remunerative price (FRP) for sugarcane.** The mandated crops are 14 crops of the kharif season, 6 rabi crops and two other commercial crops. In addition, the MSPs of toria and de-husked coconut are fixed on the basis of the MSPs of rapeseed/mustard and copra, respectively. The list of crops are as follows.
  - Cereals (7)- paddy, wheat, barley, jowar, bajra, maize and ragi
  - **Pulses (5)**- gram, **arhar/tur,** moong, urad and lentil
  - Oilseeds (8)- groundnut, rapeseed/mustard, toria, soyabean, sunflower seed, sesamum, safflower seed and nigerseed
  - Raw cotton
  - Raw jute
  - Copra
  - De-husked coconut
  - Sugarcane (Fair and remunerative price)
  - Virginia flu cured (VFC) tobacco. **Hence, statement (1) is correct**
- **Karnataka** followed by Maharashtra are the largest producers for Arhar in India. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- The arhar's import dependency ratio was about 10 per cent in 2020 and it increased to 20 per cent in 2022. It is predicted to go further up to 21 per cent in the ongoing financial year. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- Mozambique and Malawi are the two important import sources for tur in India.

65. (b)

Explanation:

- ***Neeldarpan***: a play written by **Dinbadhu Mitra** on the plight of Indigo farmers of Bengal region, it was translated in English as 'The Indigo Mirror' by Michael Madhushudhan Datta.
- ***Anandmath***: A novel written by former civil servant **Bankim Chandra Chaterjee,** it discussed the Sanyasi rebellion of the late eighteenth century, India's national song *Vande Matram* is taken from this novel.
- **The Hindu Patriot**: launched in 1853 under the editorship of Chandra Ghosh Girish, and by 1855 **Harish Chandra Mukherjee** had assumed the editorship of the journal, its support to the farmers participating the Indigo Rebellion is well documented.
- **Indian Mirror:** Started by **Debendranath Tagore**, and edited by Keshtub Chandra Sen, being a fortnightly publication initially, it became the first English daily newspaper in India.
- **A nation in making:** an autobiographical work by **Surendrabath Banerjee. Hence, option (b) is correct.**

66. (a)

Explanation:

- **1906-**Agha Khan led Muslim delegation called **Shimla delegation** to Viceroy Lord Minto to demand separate electorate for muslims at all levels.
- **1907-**The All -India Muslim League was founded by Agha khan, Nawab-Mohsin-ul-mulk and Nawab-Waqar-ul-mulk to preach loyalty to British government.
- **1909-**Separate electorates were awarded under Morley Minto reforms.
- **1909-Punjab Hindu Sabha** was founded by **UN Mukherjee and Lal Chand. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- 1915-First session of **All India Hindu mahasabha** was held under aegis of maharaja of Qasim Bazar.
- **1912-1924**-During this period Muslim league was dominated by younger muslim nationalists such as mohammad Ali, Maulana azad and Jinnah.
- **1928-**The Nehru report on constitutional reforms was **opposed** by Muslim hardliners and sikh league. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

67. (c)

Explanation:

- The **Nehru report** confined itself to British India as it envisages future link up of British India with princely states on a federal basis. For dominion it recommended-
  - **Dominion status on lines of self-governing dominions** as form of government desired by Indians.
  - **Rejection of separate electorate** which had been basis of constitutional reforms so far.
  - Instead, a demand of joint electorate with reservation of Muslims at center and province where they are in minority.
  - **Linguistic provinces.**
  - Nineteen fundamental rights including equal rights for women, right to form union and universal adult suffrage.
  - **Responsible government at centre** and in **provinces.**
  - Provincial council to have **5-year tenure** headed by governor acting on advice of provincial executive council.
  - Full protection to **cultural and religious interest of Muslims.**
  - Complete dissociation of state from religion. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

68. (c)

Explanation:

- The death of Lala Lajpat Rai led the **Hindustan Socialist Republic Association (HSRA)** again take the path of assassination of the British.
- To avenge the killing of Lal Lajpat Rai, **Bhagat Singh, Raj guru, Jai Gopal and Sukh Dev** conspired to kill the police chief, Scott.
- But they shot on the DSP – J. P. Saunders, who was killed on the spot.
- Bhagat Singh immediately fled from Lahore.
- Later he was trailed in this **Lahore Conspiracy Case** when he was captured after throwing a bomb in Delhi Assembly. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

69. (c)

Explanation:

- **Before starting the civil disobedience movement,** Gandhiji presented **11 demands** and gave an ultimatum of January 31,1930 to accept or reject these demands. The demands were as follows:
- **Issue of General interest:**
  1. Reduce expenditure on **army and civil service by 50%.**
  2. Introduce total prohibition
  3. Carry out reforms in Criminal Investigation Department.
  4. Change arms act allowing popular control on issue of firearm licenses.
  5. Release political prisoners
  6. Accept Postal Reservation Bill
- **Specific Bourgeois demands:**
  1. **Reduce rupee sterling exchange ratio to 1:4.**
  2. **Introduce textile protection**
  3. **Reserve coastal shipping for Indians.**
- **Specific peasant demands:**
  1. **Reduce land revenue by 50%.**
  2. Abolish salt tax and government salt monopoly.

  Hence, option (c) is correct.

70. (a)

Explanation:

Titu Mir movement:

- **Mir Nithar Ali,** popularly known as **Titu Mir,** was a disciple of **Sayyid Ahmed Barelvi,** the founder of the Wahabi Movement.
- Titu Mir adopted **Wahabism and advocated the Sharia. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- He **organized the Muslim peasants of Bengal against the landlords,** who were mostly Hindu, and the British indigo planters.
- The **movement was not as militant as the British records made it out to be,** only in the last year of Titu's life was there a confrontation between him and the British police.

Faraizi Movement:

- The movement, also called the **Faraizi Movement** because of its **emphasis on the Islamic pillars of faith,** was founded by **Haji Shariatullah in 1818. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Its **scene of action was East Bengal,** and it aimed at the **eradication of social innovations or un-Islamic practices** current among the Muslims of the region and draw their attention to their duties as Muslims.

71. (d)

Explanation:

- The **Dual Government of Bengal** was a double system of administration, which was introduced by **Robert Clive. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The British East India Company obtained the actual power; where as the responsibility and charge of administration was entrusted to the Nawab of Bengal. Under this dual system of governance, the British administration acquired both the functions of the Diwani or revenue and **Nizamat or civil administration** of Bengal from 2 distinct sources, Diwani from the Mughal emperor and Nizamat from the Nawab of Bengal. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The British East India Company was authorized to accumulate revenues of the Bengal province as the Diwan. Moreover, with the right to appoint the Deputy Subahdar, the British obtained the designation to control the police and judicial powers or the Nizamat.
- The Nawab granted practically the Nizamat to the Company in 1765.
- The dual system of Government of Bengal, established by Robert Clive, was **abolished by Warren Hastings** as it was not intended to last for ever. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

72. (b)

Explanation:

Lord Dalhousie (1848-1856)

- Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49)
- The annexation of Lower Burma (1852)
- Introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse
- **Wood's Despatch 1854**
- **Laying down of first railway line** connecting Bombay and Thane in 1853
- The **first telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra** was opened in **1854.**
- **Establishment of PWD**

Lord Hardinge I (1844-1848)

- First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46) and the Treaty of Lahore (1846).
- Social reforms like the **abolition of female infanticide.**

Policy of ring fence was proposed by Warren Hastings. **Hence, option (b) is correct**

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

73. (b)

Explanation:

- **Lytton and the Policy of Proud Reserve:** It was aimed at having **scientific frontiers** and safeguarding 'spheres of influence' and the relations with **Afghanistan** could no longer be left ambiguous. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct, and statement (3) is correct.**
- It led to **Second Anglo-Afghan War (1870–80) as Lytton invaded Afghanistan.**
- Treaty of Gandamak (May 1879), The treaty provided that:
  - The Amir conducted his foreign policy with the advice of the Government of India. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
  - A permanent British resident be stationed at Kabul; a
  - Ripon abandoned this plan and decided on a policy of keeping Afghanistan as a buffer state.

74. (a)

Explanation:

- In 1854, **Sir Charles Wood dispatched a message to Lord Dalhousie,** the then-Governor-General of India dictating provisions needed to be taken for spread of education in India.
- **Woods proposed that primary schools use vernacular languages,** high schools use Anglo-vernacular languages, and college students use English as their medium of instruction.
- For the first time, Wood's Despatch recommended the establishment of a Department of Public Instruction in each of Bengal's five provinces: Bombay, Madras, Punjab, and the North-Western provinces.
- **The expansion of mass education was another major recommendation of Despatch.**
- **It made explicit provisions to make education in India secular, as against the earlier system of teaching.**
- Because it was discovered that the common people lacked educational opportunities, much emphasis was placed on increasing the number of primary, middle, and high schools.
- The establishment of universities in the three Presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras was recommended by the Dispatch. The universities were to be modeled after the University of London.
- The **Wood's Dispatch emphasized the importance of teaching English** while also emphasizing the **importance of teaching vernacular languages.**
- The Despatch suggested that the government encourage women's education at all times and did **not favor the implementation of downward filtration. Hence, option (a) is correct.**

75. (d)

Explanation:

- **Bio-stimulants are substances, microorganisms, or combinations** thereof that enhance the physiological processes in plants, leading to improved nutrient uptake, growth, yield, nutrition efficiency, crop quality, and stress tolerance.
- They **serve to stimulate plant processes without directly providing nutrients.** Bio-stimulants are different from pesticides or plant growth regulators which fall under the Insecticides Act, 1968.
- Some **examples of bio-stimulants** include **plant hormones, vitamins, enzymes, humic acid, sugars, sea kelp, fish emulsion,** protein hydrolysates, seaweed and plant extracts, chitosan and other biopolymers, inorganic compounds and beneficial microbes. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- The **key difference between bio-stimulants and fertilizers** is the use and the mechanism of action, and the fact that **living microbes are involved in the bio-stimulants.**
- While bio-stimulants help to improve plant growth and health, fertilizers are primarily used to replenish the soil with essential nutrients that plants need to grow.

76. (b)

Explanation:

- In a **bid to harness the unique cultural heritage of rural India,** the government has identified and documented distinctive features of more than one lakh villages across the country. The entire exercise has been carried out under the 'Mera Gaon Meri Dharohar' (My Village My Heritage) programme of the **National Mission for Cultural Mapping (NMCM).**
- **Cultural Mapping:** The process involves identification and mapping the cultural assets and art repositories of the nation i.e., art expressions, crafts and skills, wisdom tradition and other cultural practices whether oral, aural, visual or kinetic.

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- **Categories of Villages:** Villages have been categorized into **seven to eight categories** based on **ecological, developmental, and historical significance, as well as cultural aspects** such as famous textiles or products or connected to some historical or mythological events such as the Independence struggle or epics like the Mahabharata.
  - **Ecological Category:** Bishnoi village in Rajasthan is a case study for living in harmony with nature. **Raini village, which is famous for the Chipko movement. Hence, pair (1) is matched correctly.**
  - **Developmental Importance: Modhera in Gujarat is the first solar-powered village in India. Hence, pair (3) is matched correctly.**
  - **Historical Villages:** Kandel in Madhya Pradesh, the site of the famous "Jal Satyagraha". Hanol in Uttarakhand and Vidurashwathar of Karnataka, which are linked to the Mahabharata. **Suketi in Himachal Pradesh, Asia's oldest fossil park. Pandrethan in Kashmir, the village of Shaivite mystic Lal Ded. Hence, pair (2) and pair (4) are NOT matched correctly.**

77. (b)

Explanation:

- After the **US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)** granted "accelerated" approval for a drug to treat **Alzheimer's disease,** developed by Biogen and Eisai and called **lecanemab,** another pharmaceutical company, Eli Lilly, has released its own **candidate Alzheimer's treatment, donanemab.**
- Donanemab is currently not approved for use in either the US or Europe. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- **Donanemab** belongs to a class of antibody-based therapies that target amyloid-beta (Aβ) proteins. These proteins can form amyloid plaques in the brain, leading to cognitive decline.
- Donanemab **aims to remove these plaques** and slow the progression of the disease.
- Lecanemab belongs to a class of drugs called monoclonal antibodies. These antibody-mediated drugs also target beta amyloid and disrupt cell function.

78. (c)

Explanation:

- The **Central Water Commission (CWC)** is a technical organization in India that manages water resources. It was established in 1945 and is **part** of the **Ministry of Jal Shakti,** Government of India.
- It is functioning as an **attached office of the Department of Water Resources,** River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The work of the Commission is divided among 3 wings namely – Designs and Research (D & R) Wing, River Management (RM) Wing and Water Planning and Projects (WP&P) Wing.
- The Central Water Commission of India has the **responsibility of initiation and coordination of schemes introduced by the Ministry of Jal Shakti.**
- They include schemes that are founded to conserve as well as control the water resource usage in the country and the States. CWC is **headed by a Chairman,** with the **status of Ex-Officio Secretary to the Government of India. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

79. (d)

Explanation:

- When **Hastings assumed power** he was determined to change the judicial system to exert sovereignty of the company on Indians.
- Initially, he established ***Diwani adalats*** **for Civil** cases and ***Faujdari adalats*** **for criminal** cases at **district** level. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct**.
- The *Diwani Adalats* were to be presided over by Qazis and Brahmanas delegating Muslim and Hindu laws respectively, while the *Faujadari Adalat* were based on Sharia and were headed and presided by **the District Collectors**. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct**
- The appeals from Diwani adalats lied with a Sadar Diwani Adalat at Callcutta presided by the President (to be appointed by the governor general) and two council members assisted by religious preachers.
- Later, in **Cornwallis period** the circuit court of appeals were established at Patna, Decca, Murshidabad and Calcutta, to hear appeals from Faujdari Adalats (criminal courts). **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

80. (d)

Explanation:

- **Shimla Conference**, chaired and convened by **Viceroy Wavell** to discuss the transfer of power to Indians and break the **deadlock between the Congress and the Muslim League** over the same issue, which have ensued since the last decade and have been a major reason for the failure of Cripp's mission.

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- At the conference, **Jinnah demanded for an exclusive right to nominate all the Muslim members of the cabinet.** Congress refused to accept it, for that would amount to an admission that Congress was a party only of the caste Hindus.
- Ironically, at that time, **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was the Congress's president** and leading its delegation to the conference. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

81. (a)

Explanation:

- Gandhi, the principal architect of the Indian freedom struggle, and B.R. Ambedkar, the principal architect of the Constitution of independent India, shared many ideas, though in many ways they held different beliefs
- The two leaders differed over the nature and scope of democracy as a method of government. **Ambedkar advocated parliamentary system of government for independent India, but Gandhi had very little respect for the parliamentary system of governance. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Gandhi believed that democracy tends to get converted into mass democracy with a propensity for domination by leaders. Ambedkar was inclined towards mass democracy as it could act as a pressure on the government with the advancement of the oppressed people.
- **Ambedkar's politics tended to highlight the aspect of Indian disunity,** whereas the **Gandhian politics tried to show the aspect of Indian unity. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- In 'Hind Swaraj', Gandhi tries to prove that India has always been a nation prior to the beginning of the imperial rule and it was the British rule who broke this cultural unity. Ambedkar, on the other hand, believed in the notion that Indian unity was the by-product of the legal system introduced by the imperial state.
- When **Gandhi named the depressed classes and the untouchables as 'Harijan', Ambedkar denounced it as a clever scheme.** Thus, when the Depressed Classes League was renamed as Harijan Sevak Sangh (by Gandhi), Ambedkar left the organisation by claiming that for Gandhi removal of untouchability was only a platform, not a sincere programme. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

82. (b)

Explanation:

- In July 1942, the Congress Working Committee met at Wardha and resolved that it would authorise Gandhi to take charge of the non-violent mass movement. The resolution is generally referred to as the 'Quit India' resolution.
- Proposed by Jawaharlal Nehru and seconded by Sardar Patel, it was to be approved by the All India Congress Committee meeting in Bombay in August. The Quit India Resolution was ratified at the Congress meeting at Gowalia Tank, Bombay, on August 8, 1942.
- Gandhi was named the leader of the struggle. Gandhi's General Instructions to Different Sections Gandhi's special instructions were spelt out at the Gowalia Tank meeting but not actually issued. They were directed at various sections of society.
- Government servants: Do not resign but declare your allegiance to the Congress.
- **Soldiers: Do not leave the army** but do not fire on compatriots. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Students: If confident, leave studies.
- **Peasants: If zamindars are anti-government, pay mutually agreed rent,** and if zamindars are pro-government, do not pay rent. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- Princes: Support the masses and accept sovereignty of your people.
- **Princely states' people: Support the ruler only if he is anti-government** and declare yourselves to be a part of the Indian nation. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

83. (b)

Explanation:

- The participation in Quit India Movement was on many levels.
  - Youth, especially the students of schools and colleges, remained in the forefront.
  - Women, especially school and college girls, actively participated, and included Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kripalani, and Usha Mehta.
  - Workers went on strikes and faced repression.
  - **Peasants of all strata were at the heart of the movement.** Even some zamindars participated. These peasants concentrated their offensive on symbols of authority, and there was **complete absence of anti-zamindar violence. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- Government officials, especially those belonging to lower levels in police and administration, participated resulting in erosion of government loyalty.
- The Communists did not join the movement; in the wake of Russia (where the communists were in power) **being attacked by Nazi Germany,** the communists began to support the British war against Germany and the 'Imperialist War' became the 'People's War'. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The Muslim League opposed the movement, fearing that if the British left India at that time, the minorities would be oppressed by the Hindus.
- Muslims helped by giving shelter to underground activists. There were no communal clashes during the movement. **Hence, statement (4) is NOT correct.**
- **The Hindu Mahasabha boycotted the movement. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

84. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Global Gender Gap Report,** published annually by the **World Economic Forum (WEF)** since **2006,** measures gender parity across **four key dimensions:**
  - Economic participation and opportunity
  - Education attainment
  - Health and survival
  - Political empowerment. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- The report evaluates the performance of countries based on these four dimensions. It measures **gender disparities in 146 countries** and tracks their progress over time.
- According to the 2023 Global Gender Gap Report, at the current rate of progress, it would take 131 years to achieve full gender parity.

85. (c)

Explanation:

- **Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)** is a pioneering initiative of India to protect Indian traditional medicinal knowledge and prevent its misappropriation at International Patent Offices. The TKDL database stores data from the perspectives of "3P – Preservation, Protection, and Promotion"
- **TKDL** is a prior art database of Indian traditional knowledge **established in 2001,** jointly by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy (ISM&H, now **Ministry of AYUSH). Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- TKDL is proving to be an effective deterrent against bio-piracy and has been recognized internationally as a unique effort. **TKDL has set a benchmark in TK protection around the world,** particularly in TK-rich countries, by demonstrating the advantages of proactive action and the power of strong deterrence. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

86. (c)

Explanation:

- **Adverse possession** refers to the acquisition of property through hostile, continuous, uninterrupted, and peaceful possession. The concept aims to **prevent long-standing doubts over land ownership** and to benefit society by allowing someone to make use of idle land left by the owner.
- According to the **Limitation Act, 1963,** a person can become the owner of **private land after 12 years** of possession or **government land after 30 years** of possession. This is laid out in **Articles 64, 65, 111, and 112** of the Act. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- To claim ownership, the squatter must prove that they have occupied the property continuously for the entire period. They must also prove that they are the only occupant of the property. The squatter must also make their intentions known to the owner, with some hostility. For example, starting reconstruction work would be an attempt to claim ownership.
- The **1963 Act shifted the burden of proof of adverse possession to the claimant,** thereby strengthening the position of the true owner. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

87. (b)

Explanation:

- The **National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)** established in 1993, is an **independent statutory body** as per the provisions of the Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993 which was amended in **2006.**

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation
FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

- The **President of India appoints the Chairperson** and Members of the **National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)** based on recommendations from a six-member committee. The committee includes:
  - **The Prime Minister (Chairperson)**
  - The Home Minister
  - The Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha
  - The Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha
  - **The Speaker of the Lok Sabha. Hence, option (b) is correct.**
  - The Deputy Chairman.

88. (b)

Explanation:

The Paris Principles are international standards for **national human rights institutions (NHRIs) to protect and promote fundamental rights.** The principles set out **six criteria** for NHRIs to meet:

- **Pluralism:** The Paris Principles advise a pluralistic composition of the Commission.
- **Adequate resources:** NHRIs should have the funding, staffing, infrastructure, and institutional capacity to perform their functions.
- **Broad mandate:** The Paris Principles require an NHRI to have as broad a mandate as possible. This protects the institution from political interference and gives it public legitimacy.
- **Independence from government:** Independence is the single most important component of the Paris Principles.
- **Accountability:** The Paris Agreement embeds accountability through articles on transparency and compliance.
- **Autonomy from Government:** The Paris Principles require that NHRIs have independence guaranteed by a statute or constitution. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

89. (d)

Explanation:

Following is the list inward remittances of India by various countries:

Country-wise Share in Inward Remittances	
Source Country	**Share in Total Remittances (Per cent)**
United States	23.4
United Arab Emirates	18.0
United Kingdom	6.8
Singapore	5.7
Saudi Arabia	5.1
Kuwait	2.4
Oman	1.6
Qatar	1.5
Hong Kong	1.1
Australia	0.7
Malaysia	0.7
Canada	0.6
Germany	0.6
Italy	0.1
Philippines	0.0
Nepal	0.0
Others	31.6

Hence, option (d) is correct.

90. (d)

Explanation:

- Use of Artificial intelligence in compilation of data from across the internet had raised concerns for the intellectually protected (IP) data, on one side of the debate there are concerns for violation of IP rights and other being equitable access to information.
- The Hiroshima AI Process for global AI governance conducted in 2023, proposed a 'Fair use doctrine' for the same. According to this doctrine certain activities such as teaching, research, and criticism should be made available to be processed by AI without seeking permission from the copyright owner.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

91. (b)

Explanation:

- Amachang Wildlife Sanctuary is recently in news for Indian Army's Proactive measures to mitigate human-wildlife conflict.
- The military areas in the region being frequently visited by the Elephants from the sanctuary, have led to disruption in operations as well as accommodation of personnel. To avoid and minimize any potential man-animal conflict the army had created several ponds and planted fruit trees and grasses for wild elephants in the military areas. Also. the army personnel of the military station have made clear paths for the free movement of elephants.

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

Amachang Wildlife Sanctuary:

- On the left bank of Brahmaputra region in Assam extends to the Khasi hill region, which Assam shares with the state of Meghalaya.
- Tree yellow butterflies **(Gancana harina)** are found at the Amchang wildlife sanctuary which is indigenous to Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Northeast India.
- **Western Hollock Gibbon** (IUCN – vulnerable), is also found in the region.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

92. (b)

Explanation:

- IPC Section 309 says: "Whoever attempts to commit suicide and does any act towards the commission of such offence, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to **one year or with fine,** or with both."
- The law, brought by the British in the 19th century, reflected the thinking of the time when killing or attempting to kill oneself was considered a crime against the state as well as against religion.
- However, Section 115(1) of The Mental Health care act of 2017 says: "Notwithstanding anything contained in section 309 of the Indian Penal Code any person who attempts to commit suicide shall be presumed, unless proved otherwise, to **have severe stress** and shall not be tried and punished under the said Code."
- That is section 309 of IPC was not deleted or made redundant but was rather eclipsed by the Mental healthcare act of 2017. The law made it clear that Section 309 IPC could be used to punish attempted suicide only as an exception.
- Section 115(2) of The MHCA states that it shall be the duty of the **"appropriate government"** to "provide care, treatment, and rehabilitation to a person, having severe stress and who attempted to commit suicide, to reduce the risk of recurrence of attempt to commit suicide."

Hence, both statement-I and statement-II are correct, and statement-II is NOT the correct explanation for statement-I.

93. (b)

Explanation:

- The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis is currently a **non-statutory body** of **the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.** Earlier it was a statutory body which was established by 'National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act 1993' on 12th August 1994. Originally, it was constituted for three years, i.e. from 1994 to 1997; however, it continued as a statutory body till 2004. The act lapsed in 2004, following which the commission is continuing as a non-statutory body. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- It monitors the functioning of 'The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act, 2013.'
- Under the Manual Scavengers Act 2013; it also enquires into complaints received for the contravention of any provision related to the act and brings it to the concerned authority.
- It takes suo-moto notice of all such matters that are in relation to the non-implementation of the provisions of Manual Scavengers Act 2013. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

94. (d)

Explanation: Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has the following programme components:

A. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

- To focus on faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation including National Projects.

B. Har Khet ko Pani

- Creation of new water sources through Minor Irrigation (both surface and ground water)
- Repair, restoration and renovation of water bodies; strengthening carrying capacity of traditional water sources, construction rain water harvesting structures (Jal Sanchay);

C. PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop)

- Promoting efficient water conveyance and precision water application devices like drips, sprinklers, pivots, rain - guns in the farm (Jal Sinchan);

D. Watershed Development

- Effective management of runoff water and improved soil & moisture conservation activities such as ridge area treatment, drainage line 5 treatment, rain water harvesting, in - situ moisture conservation and other allied activities on watershed basis.
- Converging with MGNREGS for creation of water source to full potential in identified backward rainfed blocks including renovation of traditional water bodies.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

95. (d)

Explanation:

- The **Izarah system,** was introduced by the **Mughal emperor Jahandar Shah (1712–1713).** The system was introduced in Bengal to increase the state's revenue, with support from the noble Zulfiqar Khan. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The Ijarah **also known as the revenue farming system,** involved giving a formed assignment in return for a lump-sum amount to the **highest bidder. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- It was a well-known practice in the land revenue administration under the Sultans of Delhi. The system was the opposite of the **fixed land revenue designed by Todar Mal.**
- In the **Izaradari system,** the government contracted with revenue farmers and middlemen to pay the government a fixed amount of money. These "revenue farmers" were known as Ijaradars.

96. (d)

Explanation:

- The **revolt of the Moamarias in 1769** was a potent challenge to the authority of Ahom kings of Assam. The **Moamarias** were **low-caste peasants** who followed the teachings of Aniruddhadeva (1553-1624), and their rise was similar to that of other low-caste groups in north India.
- Their revolts weakened the Ahoms and opened the doors for others to attack the region, for instance, in 1792, the King of Darrang (Krishnanarayan), assisted by his band of **burkandazes (were armed soldiers associated with Bengal's Zamindars)** revolted.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

97. (b)

Explanation:

- **Mir Qamar,** better known as **Asaf Jah** or the **first Nizam of Hyderabad,** was given the title of **Nizam-ul-Mulk** when he was made the Viceroy of Deccan in 1712. Later he established the kingdom of Hyderabad in 1724. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Saadat Ali Khan, also known as Burhan-ul-Mulk,** was the **first Nawab of Awadh.** He was appointed as the Subadar Nawab in 1722 and ruled until 1739. In 1722, he **declared the Awadh Autonomous Kingdom independent from the Mughals. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Siraj-ud-Daulah (1733 - 1757) was the last independent Nawab of Bengal,** reigning from 1756 to 1757. The end of his reign **marked the beginning of the British East India Company's rule in Bengal** and later almost all over India. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

98. (d)

Explanation:

Congress resolutions at Karachi session :

While disapproving and dissociating itself from political violence ,congress admired the bravery and sacrifice of three martyrs :

- The delhi pact was endorsed
- The goal of purna swaraj was reiterated

Two resolutions were adopted -

Resolution on fundamental rights

- **Free speech** and free press
- Right to form associations
- Right to assemble
- Universal adult franchise
- Equal legal rights irrespective of caste ,creed and sex
- **Neutrality of state in religious matters**
- Free and **compulsory primary education**
- Protection of culture, language, script of minorities and linguistic groups.

Resolution on national economic programme :

- Substantial reduction in rent and revenue.
- Exemption of rent for uneconomic holdings.
- **Control of usury**
- Right to workers and peasants to form unions.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

99. (b)

Explanation:

- **Bombay Millhand's Association**: Established in **1890** by N.M Lokhande, first labour union in India
- **Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association**: February **1920,** by Mahatma Gandhi and Anusya Sarabhai, for supporting the cause of Ahmedabad textile mill workers.
- **All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)**: October **1920,** Established as a faction of congress led by Lala Lajpat Rai, Dewan Chaman Lal, VV Giri.
- **India Trade Union Federation (ITUF)**: **1929**, breakaway faction of AITUC, led by VV Giri.
- **Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS)**: **1949**, merger of ITUF with Indian Federation of Labour (IFL) of MN Roy.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]

100. (a)

Explanation:

- The early leadership of Congress, commonly known as moderates, advocates for constitutional means to gain accommodation with the British Government. They never advocated for a clinical separation from British rule, rather they pursued the British Parliament for changes in the British India Government led by Viceroy and its executive council. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- They demanded democratic rights only for the educated members of the Indian society who would substitute for the masses. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The early congress leadership, stayed away from the question of labour rights, as they considered Indian Capitalism as a panacea for solving India's problems, moreover, the early leadership mostly comprised of Zamindars and Industrialists. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

Copyright – Drishti The Vision Foundation

FREE BY KING R QUEEN P [Help Others God Will Help You]